

THE DEAF *American*

Service To Mankind Award Recipient:

GREGORY KRATZBERG, Cottage Supervisor

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**September
1974**

75c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

Grant Proposal Rejected

Word out of Washington is that the NAD's proposal for a grant for "Standardization of Sign Vocabulary for Instructional Purposes" has been rejected on several grounds, one of which was that the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped had already committed itself for "about 12%" of its current funds to projects such as "vocational and technical institutes and community college programs for the deaf." Another reason advanced was that the proposal was not in the realm of research.

If we can get the wording of formal rejection, we will most certainly print the reasons as stated. Perhaps the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped needs a reminder that in considering proposals the number of "consumers" to be served should be the deciding factor even though the merits and structure of such proposals need to be reviewed.

We are more than a little bit curious as to how many proposals are received for review, the makeup of the review committee and the person(s) responsible for the final decisions. Even though Federal funding is tight at present and will continue to be for the immediate future, the deaf deserve more consideration than it seems they have been getting when it comes to down-to-earth proposals for programs of benefit to the majority of their group.

Forthcoming World Congress

Over the past two or three years, references to the 1975 World Federation of the Deaf Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., have been numerous. The National Association of the Deaf is the grantee of Federal funds and the official host to the 1975 Congress.

It should be emphasized that, for a change, the Congress is being planned and will be conducted largely by the deaf themselves—in sharp contrast with past Congresses held in European countries. Now we need the icing on the cake—large-scale attendance and participation in the Congress by the American deaf citizens.

Back in 1965, the United States hosted the World

Games for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., with outstanding success. The deaf themselves were the base of planning and operations, adding to their image in the eyes of countless foreign athletes and other guests.

Interpreters and other special features should make the 1975 Congress appealing to the deaf of our country. In other words, there should be "something for everybody."

VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf

In case our readers are not already aware of another forthcoming event of international importance, we should call attention to the CISS/VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf to be held at Lake Placid, New York, February 2-8, 1975. Inasmuch as the USA is a relatively newcomer to participation in the Winter Games, the event is highly significant.

A forthcoming issue, the October DA if present plans materialize, will have a wealth of material concerning the Games at Lake Placid.

Wrong Name - Missing Name

AE-7: In the July-August issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN the cover picture of Miss Mary **Alice** Pearce, Miss Deaf America 1974-1976, was correctly identified. Likewise, Sally Pat Dow, in "The National Culturama," had her middle name down correctly. In typing up "32nd Biennial NAD Convention Highlights," however, the Editor gave Miss Pearce a different middle name—Ann. Our apologies, Mary **Alice**.

AE-8: While typing up the "32nd Biennial NAD Convention Highlights," we had four **names** on our desk, but somehow we goofed in not including Art Kruger, our longtime Sports Editor, in the newest group of Knights of the Flying Fingers. Our apologies also to **Sir Arthur Kruger**.

Advertising

Advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN is now being handled by the NAD Home Office and the Editor. This includes new and renewal advertisements in the Church Directory and the Club Directory.

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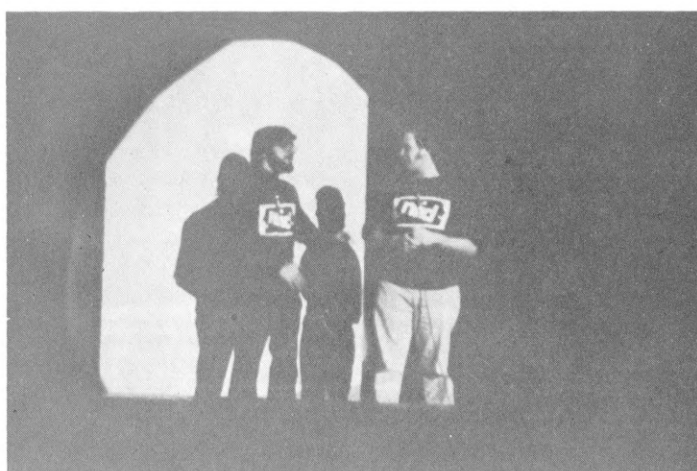
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SEPTEMBER, 1974

'It's A Deaf, Deaf, Deaf, Deaf World!'

By JAMES H. HIGGS III



"It's a Deaf, Deaf, Deaf, Deaf World"—Left: The theme song was signed by (left to right, foreground) Betti Bonni, Janice Cole and Barbara Ray. Right: The narrators (Joe Sardina, left, and Ron Berger, right) operate a la "Laugh-In."

Probably the oldest member of the LPF, if we may be permitted to say so, could be the Holy Bible—for here and there we read of the deaf. For example, one of the Apostles, describing the activities of Christ, in His trips around Palestine, refers to His communication with the deaf in this manner: "He, as he opened the ears of the deaf man and loosened his tongue, talked to him in his own language, the language of signs."

Dr. George M. McClure who ranks as No. 1 among the great LPF editors, (Kentucky **Deaf Mute**) was the butt of much good-natured ribbing by his fellow contemporaries. The November 4, 1886, issue of the **Kansas Star** chronicles his marriage in a unique manner, viz:

"As we intimated last week, the editor of the Kentucky **Deaf-Mute** has committed matrimony, Miss Carrie Jasper, a former pupil of that Institution, being the object upon whom he has centered his affections. No cause has as yet been assigned to the rash act. The following preamble and resolutions have been adopted by the "Brotherhood of Editors of Deaf-Mute Papers," of which the lately departed was an active member:

Whereas, Miss Carrie Jasper, in her unquestionable wisdom, has removed from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Mr. Geo. M. McClure, be is hereby

Resolved, That it shall be his duty to get up and build the kitchen fire without a murmur, no matter what the temperature of the weather may be, and

Resolved, That he has knowingly brought this great calamity upon himself, and

Resolved, That he must bear the consequences, and be it further

Resolved, That our several "sanctum sanctorums" be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that each member wear an emblem of mourning around his "Faber" for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the deaf-mute papers, and sent to the friends and relatives of the happy pair, with the assurance that

they have the best wishes of a noble fraternity, and that their pathway through life be strewn with roses, with ne'er a thorn to prick or mar the happiness of

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

More anon.

The NTID Drama Club presented a smash hit, "It's a Deaf, Deaf, Deaf, Deaf World," on March 8-9, 1974, at Rochester Institute of Technology campus on which NTID is located. Satirizing and spoofing the theory that "This is a hearing world," the show also lampooned some of the canons of deaf education and communication.

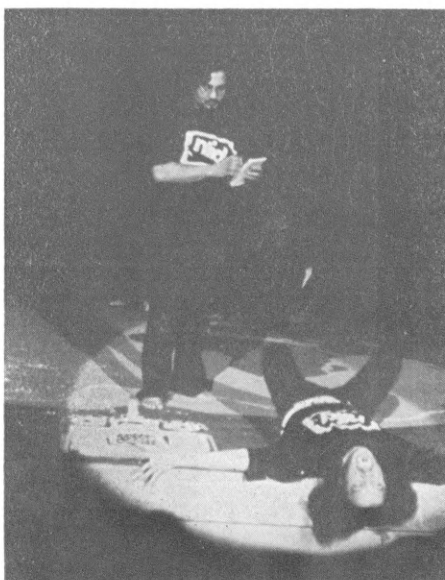
The production was conceived and directed by Robert F. Panara, Professor of English and Drama at NTID, who also adapted the theme song and the featured one-act farce: "The Planet of the Deaf." Opening with the theme song "It's a Deaf,

Deaf, Deaf, Deaf World" sung by Betti Bonni, Janice Cole and Barbara Ray, the play illustrated the universal use of pantomime, body language, silent language and other methods of communication while trying to make the point that it is a deaf world also. Why is it so? The answers, and the ensuing introductions, were provided by the narrators (Ron Berger and Joe Sardina) a la "Laugh-in" style.

In another scene about the "Silent Language," we got to see the likes of Marcel Marceau and Charlie Chaplin (Rick Smith), Harpo Marx (Paul Waller), Laurel (Tom Riggs) and Hardy (Paul Waller). No wonder it took so much art and skill for these masters of stage and screen to apply the "Silent Language" to establish themselves! Also included in the "Silent Language" skits were such everyday examples as the airplane jockey, policeman directing traffic (Mitch Maher), karate artists, Italian gestures (Gina DiNicola), construction engineer and a spoof on "The Exorcist" (the devil jumping the priest (Rocky Gomez) and then receiving the last rites). Another delight was "Washoe" (Paul Johnson) the chimpanzee, who can sign and fingerspell as well as communicate better than many people who "teach" the deaf.

In a swift sequence featuring the same teacher (Beth Bystricki) and class of students, a lesson on "Charlemagne the Great" proved convincingly that **only** by method of total communication could all the facts of history as well as Charlemagne's personality be adequately covered in one hour of classroom time.

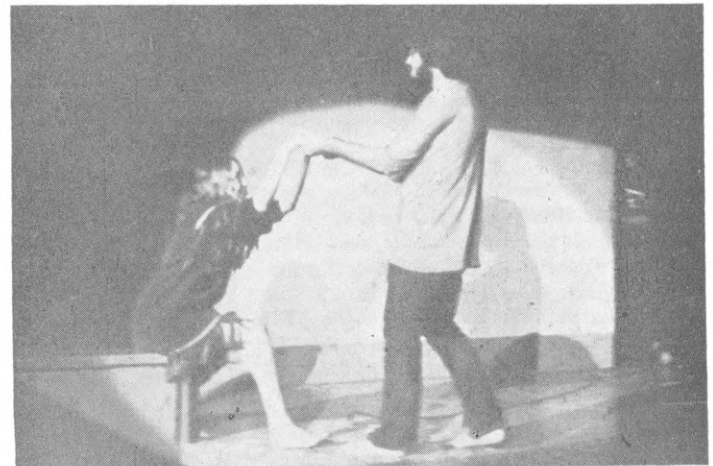
Another point that was driven home involved a skit called "It Happened in Louisiana," which vividly dramatized the courageous march to the State Capitol in 1973 by the deaf of Louisiana who protested against discrimination and demanded the right to decide on methods of instruction and communication in school. A moving



"The Exorcist and the Devil"—Rocky Gomez (standing) and Everett Spencer.



Left: Haiku poems in sign-mime. Janice Cole (left), Dennis Anderson (standing in chair), Charles Baird and Paul Johnston (kneeling). Right: Deaf dissenter sign "We Shall Overcome" during a parody on the march of protestors on the Louisiana state capitol.



PLANET OF THE DEAF—Left: Inhabitants capture a "hearie" stranger. Right: The "hearie" (Charles Baird) opts for his deaf sweetheart, Beth Bystrieki.

scene followed in which six of the protesters sang-mimed "We Shall Overcome."

The highlight of the show was the "Planet of the Deaf," a satire on life. This farce on the "Planet of the Apes" puts the hearing captive in the shoes of the deaf. In other words, the "hearie," being an alien in a totally deaf planet, feels the pressures of physical discomfort, psychological inferiority, discrimination, belittlement and other difficulties the deaf have had to face in this world. The "hearie" (Charles Baird) is forced to make decisions just to please the majority (deafies). He falls in love with the daughter of the Chief (Tony Schiffiano) and wants to marry her. She will only do so if he becomes deaf and learns sign language. This is accomplished as painlessly as taking a drug, and the "hearie" wakes up suddenly gifted with the power to communicate in flawless sign language. A hilarious scene follows in which he soliloquizes a la Hamlet: "To hear or not to hear, that is the question!" Upon suddenly seeing the beautiful maid (Beth Bystrieki), he decides that "... speech is cheap as silver, but sign language is beautiful as that deaf girl's golden hair." The curtain falls as he serenades her with "Let me call you sweetheart" a la Romeo and Juliet, and the whole planet of the

deaf convenes to applaud his brilliant decision.

The production finale, "Deaf Show of Shows," punctured the fallacy of the deaf "sub-culture" by featuring vaudeville acts which revealed the ingenuity and originality of deaf talent. This included songs, dances and skits performed in mime, sign-mime, "signiloquism" and native deaf dance rhythms such as developed by Glenn Stewart and La Juan Brown.

The show came to a grand finale with the parade of NTID athletes who participate in RIT varsity sports, a total of 17 athletes in six different sports. The theme song, signed by the whole galaxy of 55 performers, gave glittering testimony that "It's A Deaf, Deaf, Deaf, Deaf World!"

James H. Higgs III, a graduate of Horton Watkins High School in St. Louis, Mo., is now a Social Work major at Rochester Institute of Technology. He has attended Saint Joseph Institute for the Deaf, Central Institute for the Deaf and Special School District of Saint Louis County.

Photos by Robert Mezzanotte, a graduate of the American School for the Deaf, who is majoring in Photography at NTID.

Administrative Changes In Schools

John Shipman has been appointed superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, succeeding Kenneth Huff. Mr. Shipman was formerly principal in the Virginia School for the Deaf, Staunton.

Dr. Robert Gates has been appointed superintendent of the Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint, succeeding Bruce Siders, retired. Dr. Gates was previously the superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Oral School in Scranton.

Dr. Alma Alexander has been appointed superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf, Jackson, succeeding Dr. Robert Brown, retired. Dr. Alexander was formerly the principal in the Louisiana School for the Deaf, Baton Rouge.

The Rev. Rodney R. Rynearson is the new executive director of the Lutheran School for the Deaf, Detroit.

William Ransdell, previously associated with the Southern Regional Media Center for the Deaf in Knoxville, is now the assistant superintendent in the Arkansas School for the Deaf, Little Rock.

Carl Kirchner has resigned his position in the California State University at Northridge to become the assistant director of the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf, on Gallaudet College campus.

The Rationale Of Signing Exact English

By GERILEE GUSTASON, DONNA PFETZING and ESTHER ZAWOLKOW

In all the discussion of American Sign Language, or Ameslan, and new sign systems, and in chance encounters and remarks, it is increasingly clear that there are a number of misconceptions or misunderstandings about the various new sign systems and the people who teach them. We would like to clarify the philosophy and goals of Signing Exact English, in connection with frequently-heard statements, and make some additional comments. Let us take some typical remarks:

1. "New signs are causing problems." Yes, we agree. It is a problem for teachers of sign language classes to know what to teach. It is especially confusing if students meet a variety of signs for the same word, with no guidance as to which one they are supposed to learn. The situation is aggravated when individuals take the position that only one sign is right and all the rest are wrong. A complete barrage of new signs would confuse a deaf adult who never saw any of them before. However, we do not advocate that those who wish to communicate with adult deaf, whether as friends, co-workers, interpreters, counselors or whatever, learn new signs. We do not advocate that anyone learn ONLY new signs. We agree there are problems, but the problems come not from the signs but from the manner in which they may be taught or used.

2. "Words like **understand** and **forget** are broken up and signed as **under-stand**, **for-get**, **car-pet**, **butter-fly**." This is not true of Signing Exact English. One of our principles is that if a word consists of two or more smaller words, it is signed as these smaller words only if the meaning is consistent with both. Accordingly, we do sign **cow-boy**, **baby-sit**, **under-line**. But **understand** has no relation to the meaning of the words **under** or **stand**, so we retain one sign for the entire word—the traditional sign. This is also true of words like **secretary**, where the traditional sign is retained. It is true that other new sign systems may sign this as "secret-ar-y" but this is not done in Signing Exact English. Generally, when a traditional sign is unambiguous and only one English word translates that sign, the sign is retained—as in such words as **responsible** which we do NOT sign as "response-ible." Not all new sign systems are alike, and it should not be assumed that what one system does all the others do also.

3. "If a deaf child learns new signs, he will not be able to talk to deaf adults." This is a very general statement, and one with which we tend to disagree. First, our children do not necessarily talk to each other in the same way they talk in the classroom or to English-signing adults. Also we do not feel that Ameslan should be relegated to the playground or the bathroom. If both Ameslan and English are recog-

nized as valuable and beautiful languages, and both are taught, there is no reason our children cannot grow up bilingual, their usage determined by the situation and the person with whom they are talking. This leads into the next statement, that . . .

4. "Hearing parents of a deaf baby should learn Ameslan first." With this we would like to ask why. These parents experience enough trauma learning that they have a deaf baby and learning about deafness. Their language as normally spoken in the home is generally, in this country, English. As Roslyn Rosen, Communications Specialist at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and deaf mother of three hearing impaired children, pointed out recently at the Seattle Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, if you discovered you had a French baby would you make a great effort to learn French when you and the majority of citizens in this country speak English? What we would like to see is parents and teachers who treat both Ameslan and English with respect, who use their own native language, be it Ameslan or English, with the child, and actively encourage him to learn **both**.

5. "People who go to new signs classes are not aware that deaf adults do not sign this way." This is, unfortunately, true in many cases. We believe in, practice and actively encourage the clarification as to what kind of signs will be taught in a class and an explanation as to the types and uses of different kinds of sign. In our classes, we have always asked why people enrolled, and those who wished to learn to communicate with a deaf adult co-worker or friend have been referred to classes in traditional signs or, where they exist, classes in Ameslan. A great deal of harm and misunderstanding can and has been done when such explanations are not given.

6. "The new sign systems eliminate the use of fingerspelling." This is definitely not true of Signing Exact English. We do not attempt to develop signs for every word in the dictionary but rather signs for the words or parts of words (tenses, word endings, etc.) that give structure to English and for commonly used words. Fingerspelling is indispensable.

7. "People who use new signs want to eliminate the use of Ameslan." This is definitely not true of us. We would, as previously stated, like to see our deaf children grow up able to function freely, effectively and fluently in both Ameslan and English. Most of us use a mixture of both, what Bernard Bragg has labeled Ameslish (*American Annals of the Deaf*, December 1973, pp. 672-674). This mixture is comfortable conversationally, more so than attempting to use pure Ameslan without any influence of English or pure English without any Ame-

slan idioms. We regard Signing Exact English as one more tool to add to the educational repertoire but we certainly regard Ameslan as such a tool also. Both, however, are more than tools. They are the way we talk. A person should definitely not be ridiculed for or discouraged from using Ameslan but neither should he be ridiculed for or discouraged from using English. We are after comfort with both languages.

8. "New signs destroy the beauty of sign language." This is really a matter of opinion. It is also a matter of signing ability. Not all users of traditional signs or Ameslan make these signs look beautiful; certainly not everyone signs beautifully. Similarly, some signers chop up new signs so their signing style is jerky, forced. This is not the fault of the signs but the signer. It is natural not to like what is not understood, but if the signs are known and if they are done with fluidity and expression, they are capable of as much beauty as Ameslan. People who speak English can murder that language with their speech if they are colorless, monotonous, staccato and so on. This does not mean the words themselves are lacking in beauty or expressiveness. The same is true of signs.

9. "Many good signs are changed for no reason." We do our best not to do this. As previously stated, if a sign is clear, unambiguous and has only one English translation, it is retained. Modifications are done to create synonyms, such as using the initial letter of the sign "hurt" for **pain** or **ache**.

10. "If we use new signs, deaf children won't learn to spell." There is nothing automatic about learning to spell, no matter what kind of signs are used. Signing Exact English attempts to build a structure of English syntax within the child's linguistic system, not to teach him spelling per se. This is similar to what happens with the use of any sign. A sign exists for a word: The child needs to learn to spell it. Children always have name signs for teachers and counselors; they need to learn how to spell these names. They need to learn to spell, period.

We are delighted with the increasing amount of study being given Ameslan and look forward to the combination of Ameslan and English in the classroom and the home. We are less than delighted with those who study and advocate Ameslan and attack new sign systems without ever having sat through an explanation of these systems or visited a school where they are used. Many misconceptions are spread by these people. We would like to see more mutual support and a recognition that communication skills in themselves, while of vital importance, are not the **only** element in good teaching.

In an article, "Why Ameslan?" in the

June 1974 issue of the **California News**, Louie Fant brings up a number of points suggesting several evils in the push for new sign systems or English. These dangers, as he sees them, are:

1. An insistence that all deaf children communicate only in English. We make no such insistence. We wish to see the child able to communicate in a variety of ways, INCLUDING English but by no means limited to it.

2. English, according to Fant, is a language in which only a small percentage will be fluent. This depends on what is meant by fluent. Comparatively few hearing people who are comfortable with English are fluent speakers or writers or readers of Shakespeare. We believe our deaf children are equally capable of utilizing informal English and believe the questioning of this capability a great underestimation of their inherent abilities.

3. So much time is spent on English that little is left for other essentials. This is, of course, possible and is partially what we meant by saying that good teaching is more than communication skill. Are all hearing children well educated, either in academic areas such as history or math or science, or in non-academic areas such as responsibility, creativity, social behavior? It is, of course, true that the teachers of older students must determine how much English is needed in content areas such as math or science, but it is likewise true that some English is helpful in reading the directions on a box of cake mix, for instance. With younger students, who have been exposed to both English and Ameslan, we do not believe this problem will exist in anywhere near the same degree.

Fant states that "Ameslan insures the deaf child against mere training. It vouchsafes his right to an education." Insofar as Ameslan implies an acceptance of the person and his individual self-expression, the desire to understand what the child says, the willingness to get across in any way that works, we would agree that Ameslan contributes to the makeup of a good teacher. But as a means of communication Ameslan can be no such insurance, any more than French or German or Chinese or English. Good teaching is far more than a language. Insistence on Ameslan alone would be just as restrictive and limiting as an insistence on English alone. If one denies Spanish to a Chicano child he does him a great disservice but to insist on Spanish alone in a country where the majority language is English is also a disservice. To obtain a position at a relatively high level in this country, some command of English is essential. Would the supporters of Ameslan relegate the deaf children to the lesser jobs because Ameslan is their heritage? It is true that a person can be quite content in a position in which English is not needed—witness the university president turned trash collector—but this must be a matter of choice, not lack of opportunity.

Ideally, we would like to see the best

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Note: Due to a change in my work schedule, my foreign news columns will be fewer the rest of this year. But next year the frequency of my columns will be normal again.

France — La Voix du Sourd (Vol. 82, No. 13) reports that there are two million hearing impaired in France of whom 50,000 wear hearing aids. France is the ninth place in the number of hearing aids in proportion to its population (about one hearing aid per 1,000). Denmark leads by having 4.5 aids per 1,000.

There are about 17,000 born or prelingually deaf and 70,000 deafened or postlingually deaf persons in France. Compared with other handicapped groups, the prelingually deaf group is the smallest. Since 1851, the number of prelingually deaf persons has declined and the number of postlingually deaf has increased (.70 postlingually deaf per 1,000 persons in 1926 to 1.49 per 1,000 in 1962).

The French association of the deaf will arrange a trip to Washington, D.C., in 1975. It hopes that a great number of the deaf will attend the coming Congress next year.

A deaf man, Jacques Chenier, who won the title Mr. France last year, got fourth place at the Mr. Universe contest in Geneva, Switzerland. (**The British Deaf News**, Vol. 9, No. 8).

Denmark — Denmark will have final games in tennis with Italy in Verona September 13-15. Denmark beat Belgium, 3-2.

Israel — For the first time, the Israeli deaf had games with the Irani deaf last June. Next games between these countries will be held in Iran in January 1975.

Rafael Pinchasov, a Soviet Jew, was permitted to leave the Soviet Union for Israel. He was a successful student and completed his studies for university entrance. He also held some offices in sports clubs for the deaf in Tashkent. But as he was expelled from a school and was refused permission to go to Malmö, Sweden, last year, he decided to emigrate to Israel.

Ivory Coast — A new school for the deaf, "L'Ecole Chretienne Ivoirienne pour les Sourds," was recently opened by Dr. Andrew Foster. It is located in Yopougon, near Abidjan. This school is the second special school for the deaf

of both languages, Ameslan and English, in use. There is nothing wrong with the idiomatic sign for a running nose, but neither is there anything wrong with English because it expresses this concept with the words, "Your nose is running." There is a time and a place for different usages. If one helps explain the other, great. Let's teach acceptance, understanding, awareness, respect and pride—for BOTH English and Ameslan, or Ameslan and English, whichever comes first and naturally to the parents and child.

in the French-speaking part of Africa.

India — On November 1, 1973, a new organization, National Organization for Training, Employment and Labour of Deaf was established. Its main purpose is to provide opportunities for vocational training or retraining. It also attempts to defend or expand civil rights of the deaf in India. Its address is c/o Chandra Nath Bhattacharya, 60A, W.C. Bonerjee St., Calcutta—700 006, India.

Ireland — The National Association of the Deaf (Irish, not ours!) is still a voluntary organization. Founded in 1963, it brings together representatives from all sections working full-time in the field of deafness. However, the clubs in Ireland are usually run by the deaf. The deaf also established a sports organization, Irish Deaf Sports Association.

A sociological study commissioned by the Irish NAD and National Rehabilitation Board (undated) found that based on a sample of 100 young deaf persons, the first job of 29 percent of males was in tailoring, 21 percent in shoemaking and repairing, 14 percent laborers or factory workers, 12 percent carpenters and 12 percent agricultural workers. Thirty-two percent of females became textile workers, 30 percent clerks or typist, 22 percent service workers and 38 percent of the respondents said that they met difficulties at work because of their handicap.

About 50 percent were members of a club for the deaf and 40 percent were involved in social activities.

The title of this study is **Young Adult Deaf Population of Ireland**.

Norway — Dr. Terje Basilier passed away last spring. He was a psychiatrist for the deaf. He defended the deaf's right to use the language of signs. He received an honorary degree at Gallaudet College last year. His death was a great loss for the deaf in Norway. About 700 persons attended his funeral.

Australia — The American National Theatre of the Deaf made a big success in Sydney. The deaf actors in this group also made a deep impression on both deaf and hearing persons in that city. The New South Wales Deaf Theatre Group was very pleased with its meeting with our theatre group.

The South Australian Adult Deaf Society is planning to establish a theatre group.

Sports Results

Volleyball — Women: Denmark-Finland, 3-0; men: Finland-Denmark, 3-0.

Waterpolo—Genoa (Italy)—D.I. (Denmark), 5-3.

Scandinavian championships in ski events—15 km Ski Run: Roland Stromsten, Sweden 58.00; Timo Karvonen, Finland 58.27; Aulis Palovaara, Finland 58.29.

Relay 3 x 10 km: Sweden, 1.51.52; Norway, 1.52.27; Finland, 1.53.22.

Women 5 km: Narja Eskelinen, Finland, 20.51; Tuula Petays, Finland, 23.22; Anja Taskila, Finland, 23.26.

Men 30 km: Kjell Nysted, Norway, 1.54.52; Aulis Palovaara, Finland 1.58.58; Sven Ake Norberg, Sweden 2.02.19.

Basketball—Sweden-Finland, 80-25.

Suppose They Gave A Picnic And Everybody Came!

By JAMES GOLDFEDER

(A personal observation of activities for deaf persons in Israel by James Goldfeder. Mr. Goldfeder is associated with the Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel.)

Imagine if you can, a picnic held for all the deaf children and adults in the United States. Just think of the size of the crowd as buses arrived from the various states filled to capacity. If you had the picnic on the East Coast, imagine how long it would take for the buses from Arizona and California to arrive! Think of how fun it would be if for one day all deaf persons in America could meet one another!

Of course, we all know that such an event is quite impossible. There are too many deaf persons in the United States, and the country is just too large to make such an event feasible; however, not all countries are so large as the United States, nor do they all have such a large deaf population.

On March 28, 1974, in the somewhat smaller country of Israel, all the deaf children and adults did get together for just such an event. A picnic, a day of entertainment and group activities for all the deaf was held in the city of Tel Aviv. Buses arrived filled with both children and adults from all of the cities in Israel; from Jerusalem, the capital and the city which is sacred to three faiths; from Beersheba, the ancient home of the Jewish Patriarchs; from Nazareth, the childhood home of Jesus; and all of the other towns and hamlets that make up this fascinating country. The people came for one purpose—to have fun. Even the weather seemed intent to aid toward this end, as they were presented with a warm, breezy, sunny day.

Upon arrival in Tel Aviv, the deaf people were treated to a live dramatic presentation, followed by a pleasant picnic lunch in a nearby park and then an afternoon excursion to the zoo. Aside from these planned activities, all were busy renewing friendships and making new acquaintances. Needless to say, a great time was had by all and at the end of the

day we wearily, but happily, filled the buses once again to return home.

Riding one of the buses and watching the children as their hands flew communicating their excitement, I felt privileged to be included in the festive occasion. As a person whose native language is English and who understands very little Hebrew, I was surprised at how easy it was to communicate with these deaf children. During the bus trip to Tel Aviv, the children showed me many of the signs they used for various words and I was impressed by the similarity of many of their signs to American signs. I had often heard how deaf persons had little trouble communicating with other deaf persons from different countries, but this was the first time I experienced the phenomenon personally.

I am by no means fluent in manual



Gloria Rotem and daughter Liora. The mother says, "We are going to the United States so Liora can benefit from total communication."

communication. There were no deaf persons in my family, nor deaf friends in my childhood. I had no exposure to the language of signs until I began my graduate studies. Learning manual communication for me was a slow and difficult process, but one which I found intrinsically rewarding. I felt especially rewarded then as I rode the bus sharing signs with these Israeli children, easily communicating and making new friends. I wondered if communication would be easy in other countries where languages other than English are spoken.

When I had met with the State Superintendent for the Deaf, Mr. Ezriel Fyerman, in Jerusalem one week prior to the picnic, he had explained that Israel still adhered to the oral philosophy for educating deaf children. Yet, he stressed the fact that Israel would not be bogged down by rigid dogma and that perhaps the time was coming for other approaches to be tried and tested. He explained that some people advocated total communication and that he was not opposed to investigating it further.

One major advocate for total communication is Mrs. Gloria Rotem who attended the picnic with her deaf daughter Liora, age seven. The Rotem family has been using total communication with their daughter. Since there are at the present time no schools in Israel using this method of teaching, Mr. and Mrs. Rotem are considering sending Liora abroad so that she can obtain the education they feel is best for her.

A total communication approach would be of great benefit to teachers of the deaf in Israel. When I later visited deaf classrooms throughout the country I found that although an oral approach is stressed, not only do the students sign to one another, but the teachers use gestures and

(Continued on Page 58)



PICNIC IN ISRAEL—Left: Practically all the deaf youth in Israel congregate for an outing; Right: Dr. Abraham Reich, Director, Association of the Deaf-Mute of Israel, converses at the picnic.

Letters To Be Shared

Editor's Note: The following correspondence between Mr. William P. McCahill, director, Governmental Affairs, National Association for Retarded Children, and Mr. Willard H. Woods, Sr., author of "The Forgotten People," inaugurates a new feature of **THE DEAF AMERICAN**—shared letters.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS

August 6, 1974

Willard Howard Woods, Sr.
"The Forgotten People"
3033 39th Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33714

Dear Mr. Woods:

I have recently become acquainted with your book, "The Forgotten People."

In the book on page 66 I see a reference to me that I find difficult to believe. Over a rather busy lifetime I doubtless have made many mistakes, but putting down the deaf as a group (or any disability group) has not been one of them.

In fact, when we were working with Gallaudet for a careers day and it appeared that not enough employers had responded to our invitation to take part and that it might be necessary to call off the planned visits to the campus of employer representatives, I gave instructions that each employer not yet heard from be called and advised that I personally requested that they come and take part. The careers day was held and it was very successful, both from the viewpoint of the employers and of the students they interviewed.

Paul Strachan, my initial mentor in work for the disabled, was profoundly deaf and I learned from him that generalizations relative to any disability were dangerous.

In your conclusion on page 181 you state that the President's Committee "has lost its influence on employers." If this is indeed the case it will come as news to many of the top firms we have working with us daily on the Executive Committee of which I am a member since my retirement from Government last summer. The NAM and the Chamber of Commerce are still actively involved with PCEH and so are more than 100 of the "blue chip" firms in our economy.

Would you be so kind as to inform me the source of your comments with particular reference to me and my calling "particular professions too hazardous for the deaf"? I am well aware that we have for years stated that handicapped persons should be hired for positions where their disability would not constitute an unnecessary hazard to themselves or to others, but this is a far cry from what you have said in your book.

The entire history of our monthly magazine, **Performance**, indicates article after article on successful employment of deaf persons, so I regret very much

that we seem to be cast as one of the villains in the piece rather than a co-worker in enlightenment as to the true abilities of all handicapped but otherwise qualified workers.

Sincerely,

William P. McCahill
Director
Governmental Affairs

August 10, 1974

Mr. William P. McCahill, Director,
Governmental Affairs,
National Association for
Retarded Children
1522 K Street N.W., Suite 808
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. McCahill:

I have your letter of August 6, 1974, and contents noted.

Looking back in my files to your letter of May 12, 1965, you clearly stated: "No one would be hired for a position known to constitute a hazard to himself or others. This applies to all handicapped and nonhandicapped alike and is an individual matter to be determined at the time of consideration for a specific job opening."

You did not define the kind of professions the deaf would not be hired when I requested this information. It is strange that in Wheeling, W. Va., a company physician declared the profession of welding unsafe for a deaf job applicant. There could be many such instances where physicians and laymen are ignorant of what really is and is not hazardous.

Employers naturally would hesitate to employ the deaf under the handicap clause, fearing the deaf would be a hazard to himself or others. They would not hire the deaf in many places, such as mechanics in heavy industry. Kaiser Steel Corp., Aero-Jet Corp., and many electric manufacturing firms rejected many of the deaf who subsequently complained.

Suffice it to say that the Ford, Fisher, GMAC plants in Atlanta, Ga., and many plants throughout the country have no deaf employees. This is why I said the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has lost its influence where deafness is concerned. Insurance regulations could be a major stumbling block, with hidden clauses in effect calling for perfect health. This was stated as a possibility by an insurance executive in Massachusetts.

I applaud your efforts with Gallaudet College for inviting employers or representatives to witness the deaf doing the kind of work they themselves may have in their employment. It appears to me most of them are in white collar jobs. But all deaf are not white collar workers.

Please keep in mind that more than forty years ago, before the advent of insurance, our people were able to land employment in hazardous occupations. Not today.

I admit it will be difficult to convince employers of the feasibility of employing the deaf in hazardous occupations—but it can be done. Some of the deaf will not satisfy some employers yet still there could be other deaf workers who can satisfy them.

Why do employers stereotype the rest of the deaf if one deaf fails? Could it be the manufacturer's associations who are dead set against the hearing impaired?

I know Paul Strachan well and he was correct when he said that generalizations relative to any disability were dangerous. Look at today's disregard of the deaf employee in hazard professions that they can perform in safety.

I regret if I have caused you embarrassment in my book but I am trying to emphasize the changing conditions in employing the deaf in today's business world—that of limiting them to white collar jobs.

It must be realized that you are not to be blamed for all the rejections the deaf have suffered so far. It is the insurance companies and their clauses that must be looked into.

If you can find a way to help the deaf in jobs now denied them, I will see to it that the National Association of the Deaf will publish it in its official organ, **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

Sincerely, yours,
W. H. Woods, Sr.

Gerald Burstein Heads NCJD

Gerald Burstein of Riverside, Calif., is the new president of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf, having been elected at the organization's 10th biennial convention in New York City the week of August 11-17. He succeeds Alexander Fleischman of Greenbelt, Md., who stepped down after serving 16 years as president.

Other officers: Emanuel Golden, Bowie, Md., vice president; Kenneth Rothschild, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., secretary-treasurer; Leonard Warshawsky, Skokie, Ill., and Mark Corson, Los Angeles, Calif., board members.

The next NCJD convention will be held in Boston in 1976, with Los Angeles following in 1978. A special celebration is planned in 1981 in observance of the NCJD's 25th anniversary.

Plans are being made for a tour to Israel in 1977 with hopes of establishing a World Congress of Jewish Deaf. The tour will be open to anyone regardless of faith denomination.

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The DA Interview: JAMES HANSON

With FRANK BOWE

Jim Hanson has been for eight years the state supervisor of rehabilitation services for deaf and hard of hearing people in Iowa. He is perhaps best known as the "Work Crises" speaker at national, regional and state TRIPOD meetings. He serves as president of the Iowa RID, is a board member of the Des Moines (Iowa) Speech and Hearing Center, and serves on the advisory board of **Deafness Annual**. His publications have appeared in **Deafness**

and in **Journal of Rehabilitation**.

The only son of two deaf parents, Jim grew up near Des Moines and received his B.A. from Drake University there. His master's in Social Work is from the University of Iowa. For seven years he served as director of social services in the Lutheran Children's Home of Iowa. After another two years as psychiatric social worker at the Des Moines Child Guidance Center, Jim decided to enter full-time work

with deaf and hard of hearing people.

Four years ago, Jim was instrumental in establishing a group called the Iowa Conference on the Hearing Impaired, which includes deaf adults, parents, professionals and interested laymen. During a recent meeting of the Iowa Conference, Jim and I fell into a conversation about Joanne Greenberg's novel "In This Sign." Out of that conversation came the interview.

BOWE: Let's begin with "In This Sign." Could you tell me about your own reactions to this book? Why was it a special book for you?

HANSON: As you know, Frank, my parents are deaf and, in addition, I have 25 other deaf members in my larger family constellation. My reaction to "In This Sign" was quite intense. I read about one-third of the novel and found I couldn't continue for some reason. I laid the book aside and didn't pick it up for about three months, at which time I finished it. For me, the book was a resurrection of many feelings I had suppressed over time. Parts of it angered me, parts were depressing and in some instances I cried. The book was special for me because the Ryders were much like my parents—limited education, anxious to be equal to others, fearful and uncertain many times and constantly frustrated by a language-oriented world in which they seemingly were foreigners. I identified strongly with Margaret. For the first time in my life I was reading about someone with whom I shared a similar experience. I found myself very curious about whom Joanne Greenberg drew upon to capture the characters so well.

BOWE: Have other hearing children of deaf parents shared your feelings about this?

HANSON: As I travel to various conferences, I always talk with children of deaf parents and the subject of "In This Sign" is frequently discussed. As might be expected, the reactions have been mixed but generally quite strong. Some say it is an annoyingly inaccurate account of deafness and others have had reactions similar to mine. I suspect the reactions depend on how closely the novel approximates their personal experience with their deaf parents. Many resented the portrayal of the Ryders as demeaning and atypical. In some instances I think it was true for them, in other instances I suspected some denial of feelings was taking place. One fact seems consistent with the children of deaf parents I have met. They seem to agree that there is a story to be told about the life experience of a hearing child of deaf parents. We frequently joke among ourselves that "someone ought to write a book about it."

BOWE: Why do you feel the field has placed so very little stress upon doing what can be done to help deaf youth learn to parent?

HANSON: By the field, I assume you mean the field of deafness. I think the reason that so little stress has been put on that is because society, in general, doesn't place a lot of stress on preparing for parenting. This has been less true of late, but historically I believe we have had an idea that parenting comes naturally. In truth, we learn by experience to be parents, but we do depend heavily on parenting models to guide us. I have often wondered about what kind of parenting models deaf persons have. Because of the communication barrier, they are frequently shut off from their own families. Many are reared in institutional environments where they have multiple parenting. I'm not sure what influence this might have, but it seems well worth exploring further.

I'd like to clarify that I do not mean to imply by the questions I'm raising that deaf parents are inadequate as parents. I have every reason to believe that they have the same capacities to be good parents as their hearing counterparts. We do know, how-

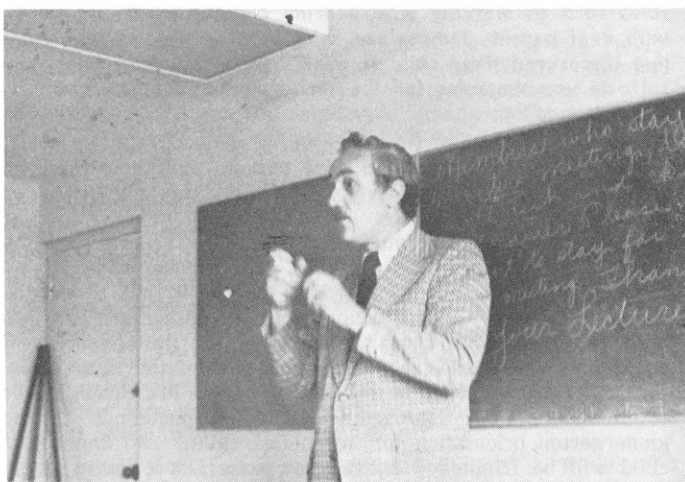
ever, that hearing parents who have doubts about the task of parenting have much easier access to test their doubts against other parents, to seek professional counsel if necessary, etc. Where do deaf parents turn for such support? When we play bridge in our neighborhood, you know what we often talk about? Our mutual problems in raising children. A little thing perhaps, but it's just one more avenue of information we have to help us in our job of parenting. Deaf persons are often isolated socially and I wonder where they turn for supportive help when the inevitable doubts arise in parenting.

BOWE: As a child of deaf parents, have you observed any unique features in your experience as opposed to the child of hearing parents?

HANSON: I was an only child. What impresses me as being unique in my relationship to my deaf parents is a direct result of the communication problem. Since I could hear, I quickly became the communication link for my parents to the hearing world. This involved interpreting in an endless number of situations, beginning at a very early age. In many instances I was interpreting beyond my intellectual and emotional depth. My parents depended heavily on me in this role and in some ways a reversal of dependency took place in which my parents relied on me to stand as a buffer between them and the world. As I reflect on it, there was a certain pride in handling adult matters before I was of age, but there was often anxiety and embarrassment. I think this story could be retold by many children of deaf parents, especially the firstborn.

BOWE: I wonder if the kind of reversed dependency might carry with it effects on the hearing child. For example, in parenting themselves, in other areas.

HANSON: I'm sure the effect differs from child to child. My own experience was to go through a period of resentment about my parents depending on me too much. Others, I have observed, cling to that feeling of power that such dependency can give you. Others run away from deafness much as Margaret



"They (deaf parents) have the same capacities to be good parents as their hearing counterparts."



"I would like to see resource persons such as social workers readily available to deaf parents and their families."

tried to do. I am sure there are many different ways that these children resolve the experience. I tend to think that children of deaf parents, especially the oldest or only child, mature early by virtue of being thrust into adult experiences early. Comstock, the interpreter in Joanne Greenberg's novel, obviously was angry with his life experience and took it out on the Ryders in the courtroom. Somehow, I feel it is important that we examine these experiences of children of deaf parents. Many are serving in the field of deafness as professionals. While most are making a great contribution, I fear we have our "Comstocks," too.

BOWE: What are some of the things you would recommend? Classes on parenting in the schools? Assistance for deaf parents?

HANSON: Before I'd recommend anything, I'd like to see a deeper examination of the question. I have some hunches based on my own experience and what I have gathered in my talks with other children of deaf parents. I'd like to see some pulling together of these experiences to see if a significant pattern develops. As for assistance for deaf parents, I would like to see the same opportunities offered to them as are available to hearing parents. Parent training courses are a standard part of many Adult Education programs. Even in junior high and high school, hearing students have access to psychology and sociology courses that deal with marriage and the family. I don't know if deaf students are getting this same kind of educational exposure. Even more basic, however, is to give deaf children equal access to the family interaction that helps them to formulate their concepts of who they are and who they want to be. We are back to communication, I guess.

BOWE: Do you see the social worker potentially performing roles such as working with hearing children of deaf parents, with deaf parents themselves, with hearing parents who have just discovered their child is deaf? As a social worker yourself, do you see roles for the social worker that are not now being tapped?

HANSON: I would like to see resource persons such as social workers readily available to deaf parents and their families. Let me cite some situations I've recently been involved in as examples.

A 14-year-old hearing daughter gets frequent reports from the teacher of her seven-year-old sister. The teacher is bypassing the parents who are deaf and asking the oldest child to assume the parental role. A deaf couple finds a teen-age son involved with the juvenile court and the teen-ager has the advantage of easy communication in explaining his side of the family conflict. The point of view of the deaf parents is lost through poor communication. A deaf mother wants to participate in the kindergarten orientation for her oldest child. She knows her child will be frightened by the new experience, but wonders how she will understand all the instructions from the school officials. Each of these examples represent critical issues

in the lives of both the children and their deaf parents, yet they frequently go unattended. A sensitive counseling program could help deaf persons do their job of parenting more effectively and this would be of great value to the children.

BOWE: It would seem that a social worker could be of help in locating and arranging for whatever assistance is available. He could also be a school-family liaison person. This kind of thing leads me to ask why we have traditionally worked within the narrow education-vocational rehabilitation framework. In actuality, needs among deaf people run the full spectrum. How might other professionals be involved?

HANSON: As a social worker, I am naturally pleased that your question implies that we are being underutilized in the field of deafness. I couldn't agree with you more. Social work, as a profession, has from the outset focused on the family as the critical medium of human development. In the field of deafness, this resource of experience has hardly been tapped.

BOWE: You've mentioned that "vocational rehabilitation" is the wrong term for what we're trying to do. Would vocational development come closer?

HANSON: I know "vocational rehabilitation" is the wrong term, but I'm not sure what the right term should be. I question the concept of re-habilitation for deaf persons because it carries the notion of persons having reached their potential and then becoming disabled, whereupon we re-habilitate. More frequently deaf persons are still struggling with a lifelong serious disability when they come to us for service. Our job is to offer them the help to develop further their potentials. Now that I think of it, vocational development is really a very appropriate term.

BOWE: From your work in Iowa, what do you see as the most pressing problems among the adult deaf population—and how can VR respond?

HANSON: Deaf people are cut off from the ever expanding number of services available to hearing taxpayers. Adult education, counseling services, medical programs, Social Security, mental health services, legal services—you name it—and deaf people just aren't getting their pieces of the action. The communication wall stands between them and the services they deserve. There should be programs developed to bridge that gap between the deaf consumer and the services of his community. Broad, flexible counseling and referral services such as have been developed at NYU, Pittsburgh and Seattle are badly needed in Iowa, too. Vocational rehabilitation in Iowa is very conscious of the need and we are trying to stimulate community interest in establishing such programs.

BOWE: I first met you at a TRIPOD meeting. Since then we've been to a number of meetings and workshops together. What do you feel is really accomplished by these meetings?

HANSON: I have participated in nine regional TRIPOD meetings and at least a half dozen state follow-up meetings. It is always difficult to measure the impact of such meetings, but I have been much impressed with the participation in these meetings. The bringing together of parents, deaf adults and professionals has created a cooperative team concept which I believe will have significant influence on deaf children of the future. For me, they have opened new dimensions on deafness and I feel I have a more balanced view of the needs of the deaf child. I assume it has had a similar effect on other participants. Hardly a week goes by that I don't get feed-back from TRIPOD participants. I have been particularly impressed with the reactions of parent participants. I think TRIPOD has succeeded in helping parents to feel less alone in the task of raising a deaf child. That in itself is a tremendously important accomplishment.

BOWE: Thank you, Mr. Hanson.

Our "stock" of Frank Bowe interviews is almost exhausted. We are looking for volunteer interviewers. Next month's DA interview will have Kenneth Rothschild questioning Simon Carmel regarding the Winter Games for the Deaf.

'Little Paper Family' Storehouse Of Journalistic Memorabilia

By FRED R. MURPHY

The pithy columns of old time LPF (Little Paper Family) publications are filled with words of wisdom, anecdotes, humor, pathos and a miscellany of journalistic memorabilia. Anyone who has access to the files of the LPF, published around the turn of the century, will have stumbled upon a treasure trove of interesting reading.

In the old days most of the papers belong to the LPF were printed from type set by hand. Typesetting was a very promising vocation in those days and good, fast typesetters were in demand. Many girls took up this trade and found employment with daily newspapers anywhere.

Accuracy was stressed and a typesetter who could set galley after galley of type literally had it made. The **Kentucky Deaf-Mute** editorializes on the importance of accuracy in the following, published in November 1886:

"As a rule, the editors in the little paper family circle are industrious and enterprising, and get up first class papers, but there are in this circle, as in all others, one or two black sheep. One or two papers coming at that from some of the large and wealthy Institutions, are presided over by men who are either incompetent or so lazy that a tramp would blush to be accused of being as lazy as them. An Institution paper properly conducted, can do a great deal of good, not only by furnishing the pupils with reading matter which they appreciate, but also in educating the public about the aims and work of the Institution. A paper, no matter how small, so that it be well printed, bright and fresh, is a good advertisement for any institution, but one filled with second rate fairy stories, old-fashioned anecdotes, news items that happened months ago and printed in a slovenly manner, is a discredit to an institution, and we can't help thinking that those that send out such publications are lacking in enterprise."

Nowadays when total communication is coming into vogue, it is interesting to note some things that were printed in various LPF publications, that strongly parallel some things being done today.

We think the following is a gem, not only in context, but in the fact that it relates to something that is being done today. In Vol. XXXI, No. 4, October 1886 of the **Annals**, James Denison, M.A., principal of the Kendall School, Washington, D.C., (pp. 233-239) **advocates making the manual alphabet a part of the public school course.** It is unfortunate that Mr. Denison cannot be alive today to witness the many classes now in progress where not only the manual alphabet, but the language of signs is being taught. And, some colleges and universities are considering making similar courses credit courses. Eighty-eight years is a long wait but Mr. Denison's idea has at last borne fruit.

However, Mr. Denison's opening remarks in his article advocating the teaching of the manual alphabet in the public schools, which incidentally was a paper read at the

Eleventh Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at the California Institution, Berkeley, July 15-23, 1896, are of special interest. We will quote verbatim:

"A burglar, intent upon robbery, had obtained entrance to a bed-room, where the lady of the house, awakened from sleep by the noise of his movements, was intimidated from giving an alarm by his fierce threats of violence. Hearing footsteps approaching, the robber concealed himself behind the bed, first cautioning the occupant that the least whisper of his presence would be at the risk of her life. The husband entered, unsuspecting of the fact that, from his place of concealment, the robber, with levelled pistol and finger on trigger, was breathlessly watching and listening.

The situation was full of peril—more easily imagined than described. The least allusion to the truth might have been instant death to the beloved husband, and probably to the wife also.

Now it happened that in their younger days they had learned the manual alphabet of the deaf, and had frequently since, as occasion suggested, communicated with each other by it. Unseen by the robber, the lady gave her husband on her fingers an inkling of the state of matters. He took in the situation at a glance—literally at a glance—and making a misleading remark about something he had forgotten to bring, he was out of the room and in a moment back again with fire-arms and assistance, and the burglar was captured, and robbery and possible murder prevented: and this by the manual alphabet, an accomplishment easily and carelessly learned years before, with no thought of its future employment in such an emergency."

Present day advocates of continuing education for the deaf will be interested to learn that on November 25, 1886, the **Kansas Star** confronted its readers with the following question: "Why should not night schools for the deaf be established in our

larger cities where the deaf who have left institutions, to engage in the work of life, might carry their education to a higher point?"

Again, in the proceedings of the California convention of American Instructors of the Deaf (11th), a resolution was adopted looking to the introduction of the manual alphabet used by the deaf into the public schools. And, in accordance with this resolution a bill was presented in the Indiana legislature in 1887, calling for the introduction of the manual alphabet into public school courses in that state.

On the side of humor the **Kansas Star** prints the following under the date of March 3, 1887: "The Pueblo (Colo.) **Daily Press** says: 'A deaf and dumb barber is wanted at Glorietta, New Mexico. The last barber had talked four of the citizens to death and he was hanged by a vigilance committee.'"

Gallaudet President Receives British Deaf Association Award

Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., president of Gallaudet College, has been awarded a medal of honor by the British Deaf Association for valuable service on behalf of deaf people throughout the world. The award was presented during the 1974 British Deaf Association Congress held in Ayr, Scotland, June 15-22, 1974. Dr. Merrill was invited to speak to the Congress on the educational opportunities available at Gallaudet College.

The Congress meets every three years when delegates from all branches of the association come together for a week of social events as well as business affairs. Guest speakers from other countries are invited to participate.

Also participating in the congress were Dr. McCay Vernon, professor of psychology at Western Maryland College, and Mr. Panev, president of the Bulgarian Association of the Deaf.

Position Open Immediately

A **Director** is being sought for the Community Service Agency for the Deaf, a division of the Indianapolis Speech and Hearing Center, 615 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, 317-631-5477. The objective of this agency is to reduce the cultural, social, vocational and intellectual handicapping influence of deafness by giving a complete service in areas of communication, vocational and educational skills.

The Agency is funded by United Way.

Job Description:

The Director is directly responsible for all agency planning and implementation of programs and supervision of staff. He will provide some direct case services to deaf people. Is responsible to the Executive Director of the Center.

Qualifications Desired:

Administrative work experience is preferred. The applicant must have demonstrated understanding of the problems and needs of deaf people; acceptance by the deaf people; ease and fluency in communicating with and understanding the low verbal deaf; the ability to adequately express himself.

If interested please send resume and salary requirements to Mr. F. K. Price, Executive Director, at the above address. TTY Phone Number 317-631-5477.

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GREGORY KRATZBERG, Cottage Supervisor

Editor's note: The Northeast Indianapolis Sertoma Club, at its luncheon meeting on May 7, 1974, bestowed its 1974 "Service to Mankind Award" on Gregory Kratzberg, long-time houseparent at the Indiana School for the Deaf. He and his wife Margaret were guests of honor for the surprise presentation. Every year the Sertoma Club selects and honors a citizen who has done much more than his share in being of service to others. The citation follows:

GREGORY KRATZBERG
12110 Dunbar Circle, South
Cumberland, Indiana 46229

Gregory Kratzberg is a Cottage Supervisor at the Indiana School for the Deaf. He has devoted most of his 65 years to helping deaf children. Although he is totally deaf, he is exceptionally effective in working with the children (usually boys) entrusted to his care. He has given of himself completely, but he has received little remuneration or recognition for his efforts. The things he has received are the love and admiration of all those who know him.

Gregory's example and influence have guided many hundreds of boys through their formative school years into citizenship in their communities. Since many of the deaf students must live in dormitories at the school from the time they are four years old, the houseparent must fill many parental roles. Certainly none of these "parents away from home" is more loved or respected than Gregory.

He is a selfless and tireless man who works harder than many men half his age. He is always ready and willing to take a group of boys on a trip, to a ball game or on a shopping trip. Officials

at the school know that when he is leading the boys there will be no problems and nothing to worry about. Often he uses his own car to provide transportation for the boys, or he buys things for the boys with his own funds. Just how often this happens no one knows because he does it unobtrusively with no fanfare.

With his highly developed sense of vision Gregory notices things that the ordinary person would miss. This allows him to notice little problems and quirks of behavior and then to help the boy involved before the problems become bigger. He maintains contact with deaf young people throughout the state and continues to exert and influence on them after they have graduated from the school. He has always been particularly interested in boys from poor families and boys who need help. It would be difficult to find anyone else who is so totally selfless and so completely dedicated to helping deaf children.

The job of houseparent is a very confining, 24-hour-a-day job which does not allow time for outside activities. However, at a time, many years ago, when the school did not have many men on its staff, Gregory took it upon himself to

coach the junior high school football, basketball and baseball teams. His teams won many championships in a league that was composed of schools on the northside of town. His boys were well-versed in the fundamentals of the sports by the time they reached the varsity squads.

Gregory Kratzberg was born on March 31, 1908, in Greeley, Kansas. He attended the Kansas School for the Deaf and the Iowa school for the Deaf, and he graduated from the Kansas School in 1927. He played semipro baseball from 1928 to 1931 in the Missouri Valley League. He began his work as a houseparent at the Iowa School for the Deaf in 1928 and continued in that position for 17 years. In 1945, he came to the Indiana School for the Deaf where he served as a Home Supervisor until he was promoted to Cottage Supervisor in August 1960. He received an award for his ability to use sign language from the Kansas Association for the Deaf and he has received many letters of appreciation from the parents of deaf children. His wife Margaret is also a houseparent at the Indiana School for the Deaf.

The words "Service to Mankind" completely describe the life of Gregory Kratzberg. His life has been totally consumed with service to others. Thus it is with extreme pride and humility that the Northeast Sertoma Club of Indianapolis recognizes and honors Gregory Kratzberg with the Service to Mankind Award.

Iowa Senator Clark Named To Gallaudet College Board

Senator Richard C. Clark (D—Iowa) was recently appointed to the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College by President Gerald Ford, then acting in his capacity as president of the U. S. Senate. Senator Clark is one of three Congressmen serving on the 21-member board which directs the college's policy, governance and general educational management.

Elected to the U. S. Senate in 1972, Senator Clark is a member of the Democratic Steering Committee, the Senate Agriculture and Public Works Committees and the Select Committee on Small Business. He is chairman of the subcommittees on Rural Development and Federal Buildings and Grounds.

"Silent Communications, Inc.," has a limited number of positions available to Sales Representatives and Distributors in the United States and Canada. For particulars contact: SICO, Inc., 1440 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94601, or call (415) 535-1200.

Donations To NAD Library

Mrs. Edith Kleberg, NAD Librarian, has submitted the following as her latest report on donations to the NAD Library.

We are very grateful to the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies for their most generous gift to NAD Library of the following books:

- AN ANALYSIS OF STUTTERING: Selected readings. Ed. by L. L. Emerick and C. E. Hamre. Danville, Ill., The Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc., c1972. 812p
- MONOLOGUE TO DIALOGUE, by Charles T. Brown and Paul W. Keller. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, c1973. 223p
- REHABILITATION OF DEAF-BLIND PERSON. Volume VII. Survey of selected characteristics of deaf-blind adults in New York State, Fall 1957. Brooklyn, N. Y., The Industrial Home for the Blind, c1959. 166p
- RECRUITING TEACHERS FOR THE DEAF, by Joseph S. Rudloff. Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas, c1962. 68p
- HEAR WITH YOUR EYES, by M. E. Good. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1930. 39p
- NATURAL LANGUAGE FOR DEAF CHILDREN, by Mildred A. Groht. Washington, Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, c1958. 185p
- HELP FOR THE HARD OF HEARING: a survey of the work in New Zealand since 1880. Waikato, N. Z., Blundell Bros., n.d. 64p
- THE WAR-DEAFENED SERVICEMAN: his special problems need attention. Reprinted from "Help for the Hard of Hearing," November 1945.
- SPEECHREADING—JENA METHOD, by Anna M. Bunker. Danville, Ill., The Interstate, c1952, 2nd revision. 109p
- HOW TO LIVE WITH A HEARING HANDICAP, by Philip H. Vantallie. New York, Paul S. Erikson, Inc., c1963. 215p
- ENVIRONMENT AND THE DEAF CHILD, by Steven Getz. Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas, c1953. 173p
- REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED: a survey of means and methods. Ed. by William H. Soden. New York, Ronald Press Co., c1949. 399p
- INTERPRETING FOR DEAF PEOPLE. Ed. by Stephen P. Quigley. Washington, DHEW, 1966. 140p, 12 copies
- EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED, volume two: Problems. Ed. by Merle E. Frampton and Hugh Grant Rowell. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., World Book Company, c1940. 440p
- BEAUTY FOR THE SIGHTED AND THE BLIND, by Allen H. Eaton. Foreword by Helen Keller. New York, St. Martin's Press, c1959. 191p
- INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR, by H. A. Overstreet. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., c1925. 296p
- THROUGH THE BARRIERS OF DEAFNESS AND ISOLATION: oral communication of the hearing-impaired child in life situations, by Boris V. Morkovin. New York, Macmillan, c1960. 178p
- THOSE IN THE DARK SILENCE: the deaf-blind in North America, a record of today, by Corinne Rocheleau and Rebecca Mack. Washington, Volta Bureau, 1930. 169p
- MANAGEMENT AND MORALE, by F. J. Roethlisberger. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1956. 194p
- REHABILITATION OF DEAF-BLIND PERSONS, studies in the Vocational adjustment of deaf-blind adults. Brooklyn, N. Y., The Industrial Home for the Blind, c1959. Volumes 1, 3, 4 and 5
- INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH SEMINAR ON THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DEAF PERSONS, May 25-June 14, 1968. Ed. by Glenn T. Lloyd. n.p., 1969. 434p, 5 copies
- DEAFNESS. Ed. by Edna P. Adler. Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf, monograph, No. 1, March 1969. 233p
- SPECIAL EDUCATION OF THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD. Ed. by Rev. Williams F. Jenks. Washington, The Catholic University of America Press, 1953. 156p
- A NEW LOOK AT READING: a guide to the language arts, by Willard Abraham. Boston, Porter Sargent, Pub., c1956. 236p
- PSYCHIATRY AND THE DEAF. Ed. by John D. Rainer and Kenneth Z. Altshuler. Washington, GPO, 1968. 160p

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Jess M. Smith, President Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary



N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Committee Appointments: NAD Committees both standing and interim, are appointed and function for two-year periods. In practice, many of the committee chairmen are reappointed and many of the interim committees are continued.

So far, your President has been moving slowly in the matter of committees and chairmen, largely because the 32nd Convention Proceedings have yet to be approved and published. Convention mandates were numerous and some of them concern committees and their charges.

We are glad, however, in this month's column to list some definite assignments:

Foreign Relations Committee: Yerker Andersson, Chairman. Mr. Andersson will suggest other names to fill out this committee.

Services to State Associations: Gary W. Olsen was designated chairman of this new committee at the NAD Executive Board meeting on the eve of the Seattle Convention. Composition of the committee, as now contemplated, will call for one or more members from each of the NAD regions.

Ways and Means Committee: Dr. Samuel A. Block, Chairman. Dr. Block is being asked to submit a preliminary list of committee members. In addition, a Finance Committee will function as a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee to keep abreast of NAD financial matters in keeping with the budget adopted in Seattle.

Cultural Program: The NAD Cultural Program is being reviewed in depth prior to appointment of a chairman and perhaps separation of the Miss Deaf America Pageant from the Cultural Program itself. Numerous suggestions (along

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



July and August probably will have to go down in history as the months of the "Big Pay Out," assuming anyone can remember anything besides the resignation of President Nixon and the elevation of Gerald Ford as the 39th President of the United States. Being close to the Federal government can be exciting at times. The reason for the term—"Big Pay Out" is that we spent over \$100,000 in this period which covered royalties on the books we publish, the Convention, the expenses of the Representatives and Board Members as well as regular office bills. So great was the drain on our resources that we had to stop paying bills for a while. Fortunately, this was at a time when Mrs. Stifter was on vacation so we couldn't pay bills even if we wanted to.

We have been making strenuous efforts to get back on schedule and to counteract the effects of inflation which are working many hardships here in the office. One of our reluctant measures is to increase the cost of our publications. Effective October 1, we will institute a 15% "across the board" increase in prices except for a few items. One, the Royster "Games and Activities" book will go up 50% to \$3.00. "The

with specific complaints) have been received since Seattle.

The consensus is that the Cultural Program should be continued with simplifications and narrowing of the competition to areas which have proven most appealing. Those previously concerned in Cultural Program planning and implementation are invited to send in their comments/suggestions to the President to help in review of the overall concept of organization and categories of competition.

Inasmuch as nearly all the state associations will be having conventions during the summer of 1975, we realize the importance of organizing the Miss Deaf America Pageant competition at an early date. The Pageant is worthy of continuation and experience seems to point out the wisdom of separating it from the overall Cultural Program so that a large number of entries will be at Houston in 1976.

State Convention Listings: While in Seattle, we attempted to get the dates and sites of 1975 state association conventions. Next month the list will be printed as we are able to put it together. State association officers are urged to send in information—both to the NAD Home Office and to the NAD President. We are asking Vice President McKinney to coordinate appearances of NAD officers and Board Members at 1975 state conventions.

The ground rules: Whenever a state association requests an NAD representative, the nearest officer or Board Member will be contacted as to availability. If a specific officer or Board Member is desired, the state association is obligated to pay the additional expenses stemming from a greater distance.

Past experience has shown that it takes a lot of time—and juggling—to get a schedule worked out. State association convention chairmen are asked to forward requests for NAD representatives to Mr. Charlie McKinney, Route 11, East Croft Circle, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302.

Your President is most eager to hear from state association Representatives at the Seattle Convention as to how conventions can be improved, especially the business sessions. We are also wide open for suggestions to pass on to the Houston committee for the overall improvements of the convention program.

"Law And The Deaf" also goes up to \$3.45; while "They Grow In Silence" will be reduced to \$4.95 in a new paperback version. The Census report is off the press and available, and we face a possible increase in prices of both movie projectors and bulbs. Again, for those who missed it before, we have 16mm Bell and Howell Model 1552 Projectors available at \$525 for NAD members and \$550 for non-members. A 15% increase in price will raise the cost to over \$600. So if you are thinking about a projector, do it now before prices increase. Even now, we do not promise we can maintain prices until October 1, but we will try.

STAFFING: As previously reported, we were engaged in filling out the Home Office staff. The typist position has been filled by Deborah Ann Sullivan. She is a product of our sign language programs so we got someone who already knows signs. Simultaneously, however, we lost Leslie Collins from the Publications Division and have now replaced her with Martina Bienvenu. The addition of Martina also brings to conclusion our desire to insure that all departments have both deaf and hearing workers. Martina is a Gallaudetian.

We have received word but no confirming papers as this is being written—that our CSP grant application has been approved. Details are lacking, but we applied for a five-year grant and hope this is what will result. We are also in the process of requesting additional funds for the World Congress for 1975. When the original application was written, we projected a cost in 1975 of \$150,000. That was in 1969. Today our cost estimates are double that—\$300,000, and we hope the Federal government will double its support to \$100,000, leaving us with the task of earning the remaining \$200,000 from Congress fees and events. So we hope you are planning

to be in Washington July 30-August 8, 1975, for this Congress—as the saying goes, "Keep Maryland Green—Bring Money."

More seriously—there is a plan afoot for a group of young people, Germans and Israelis, to tour part of the United States after the Congress. Present plans are to go from D.C. to Rochester, New York, to Chicago, to Swan Lake Lodge and then to New York City. It might be a good opportunity for Young Americans to get into the act and get up some good International relations. The tour will run for 2-3 weeks and costs would be between \$200-275 complete except for food and a week at Swan Lake Lodge. Visits would include NTID in Rochester, the NFSD office in Chicago and of course, the Youth Leadership Camp at Swan Lake Lodge. But the bus ride to the Midwest would be a great way for teenagers to get to know each other better. Interested people should write now as space is limited for this.

Halex House is looking very fancy now that Marlene Segreti has taken charge of this. We have additional parking spaces next door to our own lot so that all of our employees have space for their cars. In addition we have six visitors spaces now and much less confusion. The moving of the mail room has been completed but the print shop is still where it has always been and we have not completed construction of the outside entrance to the building due to the lack of funds. This also is a priority but will be delayed until such time as funds are available.

The Executive Secretary has been quite involved in many projects. We have no word on the Federal income tax bill nor on the proposed Deaf Awareness Week which probably never passed due to Congress' preoccupation with Watergate. But the idea is good and people might want to write to Senator Hatfield and thank him for the effort. We also attended a meeting called by the President's Committee on the Handicapped to discuss proposed Federal regulations in connection with handicapped people traveling on airplanes. Although the proposal would not affect the deaf traveler, we want to show support for other handicapped people, especially those who would be discriminated against by the proposed rules. We also wanted to suggest to the FAA that it would be more effective if the airlines were ordered to work harder on finding ways to insure the safety of handicapped people as well as to provide better services. It is a cop-out to try to limit the number of wheelchair people on a plane. The airlines should not be allowed to get away with it. We hope also that when the dust settles, we can suggest to the FAA that the airlines be required also to set up better communications for

deaf travelers. In addition, the Executive Secretary ended up spending a week in New York City on what started to be a vacation but ended up as work. This was at the convention of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf. The Executive Secretary served as the chairman of the NCJD Resolutions Committee (work) and a judge at the beauty contest (fun) but never got to any of the business meetings because his days were taken up by the Deafness Research & Training Center at New York University; one day on the Interpreter Training Program, one day on the Assessment of Needs in Continuing Education and two days on Implementation of the Model State Plan endorsed by the NAD in the past and the subject of the NRA meeting in Tucson last February.

There also was a meeting in D.C. of the NRA Task Force on Deafness of which the Executive Secretary is a member. Noteworthy here was the decision to try to keep this Task Force in the NRA. Also that while there was agreement that the next Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation should be held in conjunction with the NAD, it did not follow that this would be automatic. The Congress would be called only if there were a pressing need for it. The Task Force is also scheduled to meet with the Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation (CSAVR) in Las Vegas in October to discuss progress to date on Services for the Deaf as well as future plans for implementing and improving such services. NRA Task Force members are: Jack Hutchison of Goodwill Industries, Rod Ferrell at Gallaudet, Mary Jane Rhodes, Boyce Williams and Fred Schreiber. Hutchison, incidentally, is running for president-elect of the NRA.

Visitors to the Home Office included Chaim Apter, Central Executive Secretary of the Israeli Association of the Deaf, and Mr. and Mrs. Moishe Sehm-Tov. Mr. Shem-Tov is the president of the association. They were here in connection with the 1975 Congress and the 1977 World Congress of Jewish Deaf which is to be held in Israel. Mr. Apter has been in the United States several times and was interested in setting up a youth exchange program. He will work with Frank Turk, the director of the Junior NAD, on this as well as the 1975 tour.

We have a request for information about a Dorothy Collins who used to teach Mrs. Dorothy Schottman. Mrs. Schottman now lives in Bethel, Conn., and would be happy to receive visitors as it is a bit lonely there. If anyone reading this lives in that area and would like to visit, please let us know and we'll tell you where.

All of a sudden, summer is over—I wonder where it went!

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

In Memory of Elmore E. Bernsdorff:

Jean Boucher	\$ 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marwood Burr	5.00
Dorothy C. Havens	25.00
Julius Heymansson	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kleberg	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger O. Scott	10.00
Jean Boucher (In memory of her mother, B. Audrey Oden)	5.00
Chicago Chapter, Illinois Association of the Deaf	500.00
Dorothy C. Havens	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus A. Kleberg (In memory of LeRoy Colombo)	5.00
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Adm. (In memory of Robert Kramp)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schreiber (In memory of Willard Beck)	100.00
Social Service for the Hearing Impaired, Inc. (In memory of John C. Claveau)	140.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Wood	5.00

Increased Payments

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler	\$ 150.00
Cheryl Alessi	90.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett	170.00
Marjorie Clere	160.00
Joan E. Dauman	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Myerovitz	75.00
Clara Nesgood	1150.00
New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Inc.	120.00
Fred C. Schreiber	1,721.60

National Association of the Deaf New Members

Jeri Adams	California
J. Clark Alsop	California
Harry and Elaine Anderson	Florida
Mrs. Robert K. Baird	California
Rex Barger	New York
Michael Barkoof	Ohio
Susan Barnett	Oregon
Joyce G. Bafes	New Mexico

Dr. Ursula Bellugi-Klima	California
Norman R. Berletich	Alaska
Murray R. Boland	Maryland
Bob B. Bourke	Washington
Mrs. Jennie M. Carlson	California
Mr. and Mrs. Drury Cauby	California
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chairarallo	Connecticut
John B. Chandler	Washington
Ledna Mae Cheeney	Iowa
Karen Christianson	California
Gordon W. Clarke	Connecticut
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Claussen	Arizona
Diane S. Cox	New York
Lena B. Dawson	California
Herb Diekmann	California
Lina L. Donoghue	Washington
Georgianna Durancieu	Washington
Jerry Duvic	Washington
Gene Paul Eppley	Utah
Carol Erling	District of Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Falberg	Washington
J. Finkelstein	Minnesota
Betsy Ford	California
Flo Frederick	Iowa
Laverne B. Fry	California
Davis M. Galen	Oregon
Mr. and Mrs. John Gant	Wisconsin
David George	New York
Sister M. Gloria	Louisiana
Lawrence E. Grant	Canada
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Guy	Oregon
Rolf K. Harmsen	North Dakota
Mr. and Mrs. John P. Harper	Virginia
Inga M. Herbold	California
Harriet G. Hunt	Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jancik, Jr.	Maryland
Wilbur C. Jensen	California
Beatrice Johnston	Washington
Mrs. Roberta Kahn	Maryland
Harold J. Kech	Pennsylvania
Patrick B. Kelly	Oregon
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kensicki	Maryland
Sister Mary Kraemer	Minnesota
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Lacey, Jr.	California
Richard Ladner	Washington
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lauricello	Washington
Mr. and Mrs. Winston Lawton	South Carolina
Rose Ledfors	Oregon
Jeffrey Leines	Oregon
Carol Lewis	Oklahoma

Leta P. Lipman	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Mackey	Washington
Ed A. Martin	California
Mrs. T. L. Munger	Florida
Mrs. Charles M. McNeilly, Jr.	Florida
David Thomas McRae	Florida
Frank Newshick	Pennsylvania
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Netz	Idaho
Rosemary Nikolaus	New York
Dorothy L. Norton	California
Muriel Olsen	Minnesota
Joe L. Owens	Washington
Sarah B. Page	Arizona
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Parsons	Ohio
Mrs. Herbert Pielz	Wisconsin
Mrs. Anna Ragsdale	California
Marie E. Ramos	California
Mr. and Mrs. James Ramsey	New Mexico
Mrs. Harmon Reeder, Sr.	Ohio
Julie Ann Roatch	Wisconsin
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roberts	New Mexico
Brandt Robertson	California
Elta M. Samshal	California
Lena Scherr	Maryland
Phyllis Schimel	New York
Milton Schneider	California
Mr. and Mrs. Vern R. Schultz	Wisconsin
Leonard R. Schumacher	Maryland
Kay Shun-Ki Ho	Maryland
Mrs. A. Solis	California
Mr. and Mrs. Homer B. Spears	Washington
Marjorie A. Stanley	Pennsylvania
M. Katharine Steeves	Kansas
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Stephenson	California
Mr. and Mrs. John Supalla	Washington
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Douglas Watson	New York
Peter S. Wechsberg	Oregon
Sadie L. Weydahl	Oregon
Ann Mary White	Georgia
John C. Wilcox	California
Everett Williams	Michigan
Jack Wilson	Michigan
Helen A. Wise	California
Harvey M. Wolf	Indiana
Mr. and Mrs. Kyle Workman	California



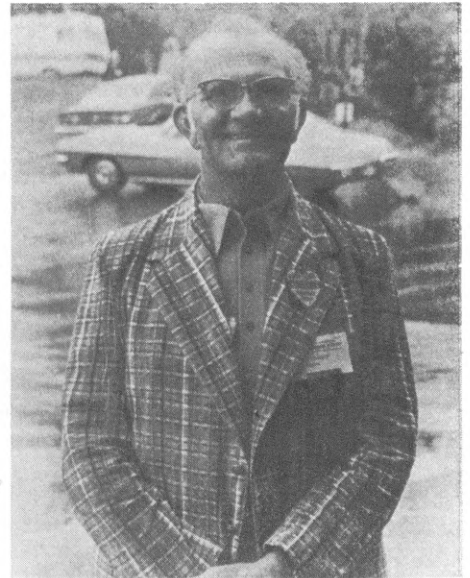
The Seattle Story: 32nd Biennial NAD Convention

By FREDERICK C. SCHREIBER

Pictured above is the lobby of the Olympic Hotel and some of the 1200 people who were registered. The Olympic, headquarters of the Western International Hotel chain, went all out for NAD conventioners. Hotel staff people even learned some signs for the benefit of the NAD visitors.



Bottom left: Part of the caucus program that took place on the cruise to Victoria. Here Mervin D. Garretson of Maryland, candidate for President-Elect, answers questions at the Region 1 caucus. Pictured here in the left corner is Ed Bloom of New Jersey who was elected Board Member from Region 1. In the center is Helen Maddox of South Carolina who is the other Board Member from Region 1. Next to her is Dr. Garretson and besides him is Frank Turk, retiring Board Member and director of the National Junior NAD. The couple in the background are unidentified. Obviously all were having a good time at this point. But the questions posed to the candidates were deep and pointed and showed how far the NAD has done since it adopted the bicameral system of a General Assembly and a Council of Representatives. Right: Shown here is part of the crowd that made the boat trip to Victoria. Facing the camera are left to right Gordon Allen of Minnesota, retired mainstay of the NAD for many years; Kit Schreiber, the Executive Secretary's wife; Joy York, secretary/interpreter at the NFSD and formerly the secretary to Fred Schreiber, Edward C. Carney, former Executive Director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and now Director of the Program for the Hearing Impaired at Mott Community College in Flint, Mich. Signalling "V" for Victoria is Willis Mann of the NAD staff. Victoria proved to be wet but welcoming and despite all the discomforts, only the weather was damp. Spirits were fine.



32nd Biennial NAD Convention

Top left: Waiting to get back on the boat in Victoria are (facing camera, left to right, a fellow that looks like Lenny Myers of California but probably isn't. Al Pimentel, Director of Public Service at Gallaudet who is pointing an accusing finger at the cameraman, President and Mrs. Don G. Pettin-gill, Vice President and candidate for President-Elect Ralph White, Bonnie Rodgers, of Texas and Mrs. White. Ralph is also area superintendent of schools and programs for the deaf in the Houston area in Texas. The people on the right are either Canadians going to Seattle or Americans on their way home. Top right: NAD President looks like he was having fun in Victoria—rain or no rain. Left: Miss Deaf America candidates relaxing in the cafeteria on the return trip to Seattle from Victoria. While the girls show the effects of the rain and the long day, actually they were WOW's in the Miss DA competition. Left is _____; right is _____. Bottom left: Lee Darrel, guest speaker at the Order of Georges dinner holds forth on his experiences on "being deaf" and the aftermath of the newspaper stories about this experiment while (left to right) Ray Carter, convention chairman, Mrs. Carter, Kit Schreiber and Edward C. Merrill, President of Gallaudet College, pay strict attention as do President Pettin-gill and Gordon Allen. The space between Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Schreiber was where the Executive Secretary was seated—he's behind the camera now. Bottom right: Part of the 100 people who took part in the Order of Georges banquet and who are listening to Mr. Darrell. Among the recognizable faces pictured here are Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Spence, Board Members Ed Bloom, Sam Block, Frank Turk, Annie Herbold, Walter Krohngold, Waldo Cordano, Harvey Katz, Alice Beardsley, Robert Lankenau, Clyde Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney, Jack Gannon, Mervin Garretson, Sterling White and Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman. See how many you know of the others who are not identified because our eyes aren't as good as they used to be.



Seattle—1974





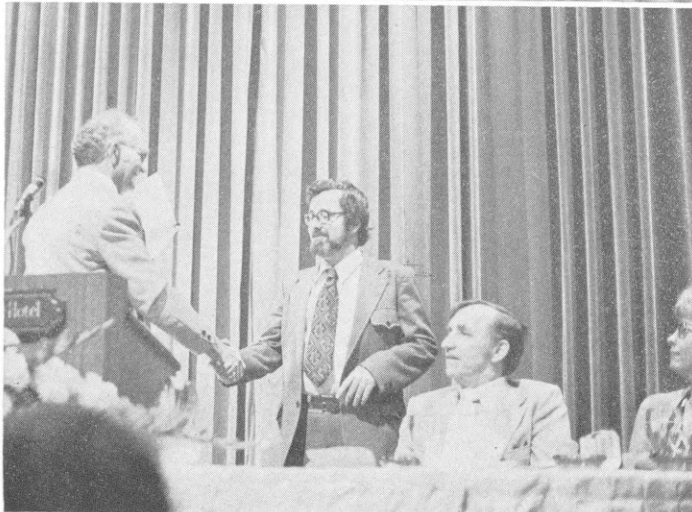
Left: President Pettingill poses with Mrs. Edna P. Adler, the 1974 recipient of the highest award the NAD can bestow—the Distinguished Service Award. Presented at each NAD convention, the DSA recipient is selected by a broadly representative committee with criteria based on service to the deaf as a whole. Mrs. Adler is a program specialist in the Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of HEW. The award was established in 1966 and Mrs. Adler joins her boss, Dr. Boyce Williams, the 1966 winner; Judge Sherman Finesilver who got the 1968 award, the late Mary Switzer who won it in 1970 and Dr. McCay Vernon who was the 1972 recipient. Right: Here Mrs. Adler expresses her appreciation for being selected as the 1974 Distinguished Service Award winner, noting that it was especially gratifying to be able to follow Mary E. Switzer who was the first woman to get the award and who was noted for her great work in the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Miss Switzer was (and still is) remembered as a special friend of deaf people whose interest and support for helping went over and above the requirements of her office.



32nd Biennial NAD Convention

Left: Here is the banquet and the NAD's special guests WSD Superintendent and Mrs. Archie Stack pose with President and Mrs. Don Pettingill. The smiles at least prove the meal was a good one. Superintendent Stack was the main speaker at the banquet.

Seattle
1974



Left: President Pettingill presents one of the four Knights of the Flying Finger awards to Terrence J. O'Rourke, as Mr. and Mrs. Stack look on. The KFF award is given to persons who perform outstanding service to the NAD. O'Rourke's award is in appreciation of his services when the Executive Secretary was ill. The other KFF winners were Arthur Kruger, Ms. Lee Katz and Dr. McCay Vernon. Dr. Vernon was the 1972 Distinguished Service Award winner, too. Right: Katie McHugh, one of the Junior NAD Representatives to the Seattle convention, presents Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Allen with certificates emblematic of the Junior NAD's KFF award. Similar to NAD's, the Jr. NAD's award is "Keeper of the Flame of the Future," and recipients are also honored biennially.

Proceedings Of The 32nd Biennial Convention Of The National Association Of The Deaf

Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington—June 30-July 6, 1974

FIRST SESSION

General Assembly, July 1

The 32nd Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was called to order by President Don G. Pettingill at 9:05 a.m., July 1, 1974, in the Spanish Ballroom of the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington. The Convention began with an invocation by the Rev. William Ludwig.

Mrs. Clara Carter led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Due to a schedule conflict, the Mayor's welcome to the city was postponed to July 2.

The President introduced the following guests:

Frank B. Sullivan, President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf;

Robert Bates, President of the International Catholic Deaf Association;

Edna Adler, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare;

Robert Davila, President-Elect of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

Jess M. Smith, President-Elect of the NAD, presided over the presentation of state flags. In alphabetical order the Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations presented their respective state flags and placed them in standards at the rear of the stage.

The President then requested Gordon Allen to explain Convention procedures and operations and the respective functions of the General Assembly and the Council of Representatives. George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer, and Jess M. Smith, Chairman of the Steering Committee, explained the procedure for processing legislation. For the first time, the NAD Convention had a Steering Committee to route bills to the appropriate committees.

The Chair introduced Suliman Bushnaq as Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Al Pimentel, Workshop Coordinator, took the floor to describe workshop activities during the Convention. Mr. Pimentel was also introduced as the new president of TDI, Inc. The Convention Workshop schedule was as follows:

Professional Workshop

THEME

Professional Information and Consumer Interaction

I. Communication Developments—Mr. Carl Kirchner, Coordinator

- A. Communicative Skills Program
- B. Interpreter Certification and Training
- C. "New Signs" Problems, Concerns and Solutions

II. Model State Plan—Ms. Edna Adler, Coordinator

- A. New Federal Provisions

B. The Role of Deaf Adult Leaders

C. Panel Discussion: "How Do We Get the Show on the Road?"

III. Telecommunication—Dr. Malcolm Norwood, Coordinator

A. Media Services and Captioned Films—Current Film Captioning for Deaf Adults and Status of Captioned Television Project

B. Television Programming in the United States—"What is Being Done and How Can You Help?"

C. Telephone Provisions for Deaf People: Federal Legislation on Toll Charges: TTY's MCM's TV Phones. "What is Available, Special Features, Costs and Services?"

IV. The Income Tax Exemption—Mr. Florian Caliguri, Coordinator

A. Several Examples of Income Tax Reports of Various Income Groups—Who Saves How Much with an Extra Exemption

B. The Problem of Defining Deafness: "Will the Current Definition Include You?"

C. The Social Concerns—"Will an Extra Exemption Cause Diminished Services to Deaf People?"

V. Secondary and Post-secondary Education—Mr. Stan Traxler, Coordinator

A. Curricula For Deaf Youth in Sex Education and Drug Information

B. Are State Residential Schools Becoming Multi-handicapped Deaf Student Facilities with the More Capable Deaf Youngster Not Being Given Adequate Educational Placement Options?

C. Is the Deaf Community Involved on the State Level in Decisions to Develop Post-secondary Programs? Are Most Post-secondary Programs Adequately Staffed to Serve Deaf Students?

VI. Deaf-Blindness—Mr. Lewis Bettica, Coordinator

A. The Number of Deaf-Blind Adults in the United States

B. Facilities in the United States for Children and Adults

C. Communication and Social Needs—"How Can Deaf Adults Help?"

VII. Parents as Consumers—Ms. Lou Campbell, Coordinator

A. The IAPD—A Partnership for Professionals and the Deaf Community

B. Developing Lobbying Strength on the State Level

C. State Associations and Parents: "Are You Against Motherhood?"

Dr. Larry Stewart, Assistant Professor of Rehabilitation at Arizona University and president of PRWAD, gave a short talk on the role of a deaf individual in American

society. Key points made by Dr. Stewart were:

—the deaf are being discriminated against in various ways;

—VR services throughout the country are inconsistent and often inadequate;

—service agencies lack input and feedback from the deaf;

—although the number of deaf is 13 times greater than the number of blind, Arizona has 46 professionals working with the blind vs. two people who work half-time with the deaf;

—the deaf need to participate in politics, become militant when necessary;

—the NAD and PRWAD should continue and improve what has been a good and effective partnership;

—the deaf who need help the most do not attend conventions.

The next item of business was the introduction of Convention chairmen. Harvey Corson was introduced as chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Members of his committee were: Tim Jaech, George Johnson, Al Van Nevel, Max Friedman, John Kubis, Robert Lankenau, David Mortensen and Don Roppelt.

Sam Block was introduced as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Members of his committee were: Edgar Bloom, Jr., Carl Brininstool, Gary Olsen, Gary Meek, Glen Ogier, Lil Skinner, Clyde Ketchum, Harvey Katz, Charlie McKinney, Polly Pettingill, Sherwood Boxer and Archie Marshall.

Ben Medlin was introduced as chairman of the Grievance Committee. The committee members were Alice Beardsley and Weldon Hillis. The Law Committee, chaired by Charles Estes, included Gordon Allen, Jess Smith, John O'Brien and Frank Turk. The Steering Committee consisted of Jess Smith (chairman), Waldo Cordano and Kyle Workman.

After some announcements pertaining to Convention social activities and a coffee recess the President submitted his report which follows:

President's Report

By Don G. Pettingill

Those of you who have been reading my column in THE DEAF AMERICAN the past two years should be aware of the action that has been going on during this period. In the beginning it was dubbed "Operation Snowball," and it has indeed gathered gratifying momentum.

The charge:

During my 1972 campaign in Miami Beach, my platform indicated plans to do several things:

1. Establish Cooperative Regional Committees;

2. Establish a Board of Fellows;

3. Establish a Professional Program Planning Committee;

4. Optimum development of involvement of and teamwork with youth, parents, politicians and professionals of all kinds;

5. Strengthen the NAD Executive Board so it would become a true policy-making body rather than a rubber stamp board for the NAD Home Office and the D. C. area only;

6. Reorganize the NAD Home Office to its original purpose of serving the state associations and members more fully and effectively.

In addition to the above personal goals, the convention in 1972 saw 21 different reports, bills and resolutions introduced, aimed at improving relations, services, attitudes and cooperation between the NAD Home Office and the state associations. Although not all of them passed, the mood of the country was clear, and some powerful mandates came out of Miami Beach.

The most important was Bill No. 32 which established a committee to study and monitor the NAD Home Office operations. This bill, incidentally, passed unanimously.

Accomplishments:

Pat Irwin of Iowa was appointed chairman of the Cooperative Regional Committee. His report has been submitted to this convention and is a well-thought-out plan for establishing, furthering and strengthening relationships and interactions between the NAD and its state associations through regional committees. Already Regions 1 and 3 have held very successful and informative mini-conventions or regional meetings. Right here in this convention, you can see the regional concept working via the caucuses. These caucuses are not only educational in that they allow anyone to ask questions on any issue they don't fully understand thus saving countless hours during the general meetings, but also create an indispensable aura of involvement and teamwork with the states and their Representatives and other interested members, unsurpassed in the history of the NAD.

The plan for the Board of Fellows was started and 10 names of nationally known leaders, both hearing and deaf, were nominated and contacted for service on the committee. However, with the Committee to Study and Monitor the Home Office taking precedence over all else during the last year, there simply wasn't enough time for formal initiation of such a valuable board. Jess Smith, your new incoming president, is cognizant of the value of such an influential group of advisors and, I am sure, will proceed to finalize plans and activate the board.

The Professional Program Planning Committee has been very active under the capable chairmanship of Al Pimentel. The Professional Workshop running concurrently with this convention is a direct

result of Mr. Pimentel's planning and leadership. Mr. Pimentel has also been active in organizing and chairing what he calls "weekend" Community Leadership Training Workshops in the various states and cities across the nation. These workshops are designed to reach the average deaf citizen and assist him in learning more and better ways to use his innate skills and knowledge in working with the general public and with politicians and parents. The workshops, from all reports, have been highly successful and productive.

Deaf youth has always been a "hang-up" of your President who firmly believes that they are a very valuable resource of the NAD. I have always worked closely with and involved such youth wherever and whenever possible. In Miami, the youth returned this love and respect by going all out in the election campaign. Frank Turk has continued to do a remarkable job in rallying and utilizing the fine talents of our nation's deaf youth.

One of the most far reaching actions of the past two years has been the relentless goal of establishing the Executive Board of the NAD as the true policy-making body rather than a rubber stamp group for the Home Office and the Washington, D. C., area leaders. For instance, the question has been raised on why the NAD Executive Board has not followed the mandate of the Miami Beach Convention in filling the position of Assistant Executive Secretary as ordered by the convention. First of all, there was basic disagreement between the Executive Secretary and the Board over the true purpose of the Assistant Executive Secretary. The Board felt strongly that the assistant's primary function was to help reduce the work load of the Executive Secretary, and, in case of his absence, assume responsibility for the Home Office.

The Executive Secretary, on the other hand, insisted that he had sole authority to hire anyone he wanted. He wanted to hire young people at the lowest possible salary, work and train them for about a year and then replace them with another young person for another year, and so on.

His argument was that when the time came to replace the Executive Secretary, there would be several qualified candidates to choose from. The Board could not agree to this type of reasoning so a stalemate ensued. It is hoped that the convention here in Seattle will resolve this deadlock.

It is gratifying to note that, for the first time in history, there are at least two candidates for each vacancy on the Board at this convention. There are some strong candidates with minds of their own, so the Board should be further strengthened.

The Committee to Study and Monitor the NAD Office, ordered by the Miami Convention, was activated by your President when he appointed Dr. Suleiman Bushnaq as chairman and turned the whole responsibility over to him. You all have a copy of the very comprehensive report which Dr. Bushnaq and his

highly qualified committee drew up and submitted to the Board early this year.

As a result of this study, the Executive Board in its February meeting voted unanimously to appoint Dr. Bushnaq as consultant to the Home Office in an effort to speed up the implementation of some of the far-reaching recommendations of the study group. Dr. Bushnaq was brought to this convention by the Board to serve as consultant to the Ways and Means Committee and to answer questions. Please feel free to discuss any points or questions you may have with Dr. Bushnaq. At first, the Executive Secretary was very uncooperative with the consultant, but on the insistence of the Executive Board, such cooperation has improved significantly, and some grave misunderstandings on the part of the Executive Secretary resolved.

Other exceptionally fine committees, 28 in all, have produced some far-reaching research, philosophy and policy recommendations. Among these are the International Relations Committee chaired by Yarker Andersson, the Education Committee chaired by Dr. Ken Brasel and, of course, the ones I have just mentioned. Reports of these committees are available in your "Representative Packet" and I urge you to do your homework so you will be better informed and prepared to vote on any and all recommendations and/or bills coming before this convention.

All in all, it has been a good, fast two years. I have been pleased with the responsiveness of the state associations and their members, both in my many speaking engagements at various state conventions and with the interaction with parents and professionals in the states. I am especially appreciative of the fine array of deaf leaders who are here to represent their states and the NAD, and feel confident this convention will go down in history as a "do-it convention rather than a "talking-only" one.

Thanks again for all your help and support! In order for the whole world to see our determination and abilities we should perhaps adopt the slogan, "Either lead, follow, or get out of the way!"

Following the President's report the first bills were read and referred to the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee in turn routed the bills to the appropriate committee. Bills numbered one through nine were read at this time.

Bill 1: Introduced by Helen Maddox, South Carolina Association of the Deaf. "The NAD Board Members must be a resident of the region in which they serve and must automatically vacate their seats when they move out of the region." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 2: Introduced by Charlie McKinney, South Carolina Association of the Deaf. "Delegates of their respective regions shall elect their own Representative to the NAD Executive Board." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 3: Introduced by Don Irwin, Regional Committee Project (Helen Maddox).

WHEREAS there is a need to foster a better and more complete understanding of activities and goals of the National Association of the Deaf and the Cooperating Member (state) associations for the benefit of all deaf; and

WHEREAS there is a need to open completely the lines of communication between the National Association of the Deaf and the Cooperating Member (state) associations; and

WHEREAS there is a need to promote interaction and cooperation between the National Association of the Deaf and the Cooperating Member (state) associations, regarding programs/projects, ideas and issues that confront the deaf—statewide and nationally; and

WHEREAS the afore-mentioned needs be met through the establishment of four permanent National Association of the Deaf regional committees, the division of states and regions to correspond with that of Article 3, Section 2(c) of the National Association of the Deaf Bylaws; and

WHEREAS the four National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees be also known and/or incorporated as **Standing Committees** of the National Association of the Deaf; and

WHEREAS the functions of the four National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees shall be the following and others that fit within the scope of its concepts and/or purposes: 1) To conduct at least one (1) meeting between NAD conventions, preferably the spring preceding the next NAD Convention; 2) To forward a summary of each region's meeting to the President of the National Association of the Deaf and the NAD Home Office; 3) To recognize, work with, respond to and utilize to the fullest the leadership abilities, knowledge and experience of state leaders; 4) To assist in organizing and activating meaningful programs/projects at regional and state levels; 5) To disseminate information derived from regional meetings to Cooperating Member (state) associations and its membership, the NAD, and various other groups and organizations serving the deaf and/or hearing impaired; and

WHEREAS in implementing the four National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees, heavy consideration should be given to the following items: 1) That each of the four NAD Regional Committees has its own respective organizational structure (preferably all corresponding in the same manner); 2) That the composition of the four individual NAD Regional Committees shall be: a) the immediate preceding and succeeding Representatives to the National Association of the Deaf Conventions; b) the presidents of the Cooperating Member (state) associations; c) the two (2) NAD Executive Board members from each respective region, who shall be known as ex-officios; 3) That, if, the four NAD Regional Committees choose to adopt a set of guidelines and/or Constitution and Bylaws governing their respective NAD Regional Committee, in no way should such rules and regulations conflict with the present

and future Bylaws of the National Association of the Deaf; and

WHEREAS the position of national Coordinator of the National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees be retained indefinitely to assist in carrying out this RESOLUTION until such time all four NAD Regional Committees have become fully established; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this resolution be adopted by the Council of Representatives of the National Association of the Deaf at their duly authorized convention, June 30-July 6, 1974, at their headquarters (Olympic Hotel) in Seattle, Washington.

(Referred to the Resolutions Committee).

Bill 4: Introduced by Joel Silberstein, South Carolina Association of the Deaf. "To direct the NAD, with the help of Cooperating Members and friends, to collect the names of deaf peddlers and report them to the Internal Revenue Service, so that they pay taxes like we do, and IRS can check on their fair share." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 5: Introduced by Celia McNeilly, Florida Association of the Deaf. "WHEREAS, the rising cost of auto liability insurance makes it difficult for the nation's deaf retirees to keep their auto insurance in force, especially those living on limited Social Security pensions, and auto driving is a necessity in many ways, therefore, be it RESOLVED that the NAD find ways and means to start an auto liability insurance company for the deaf and other handicapped persons, and be it further RESOLVED that the NAD borrow from the Federal government sufficient funds to start a national program of liability insurance." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 6: Introduced by Richard Eide, Montana Association of the Deaf. "(Article V, addition to Section 7). The student from a school for the deaf upon acceptance at the Jr. NAD camp should send two copies of the letter to the student's parents and to the Jr. NAD advisor." (Referred to the Law Committee which in turn referred it to the Jr. NAD Committee.)

Bill 7: Introduced by Ben Medlin (Alice Beardsley). "That the terms of the Board Members of the NAD be limited to eight consecutive years." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 8: Introduced by Clyde Ketchum (Robert Fowler). "That the Cooperating Member be authorized to designate the local NAD Convention chairman and the Entertainment Program, subject to the approval of the NAD Board." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 9: Introduced by Richard Jimenez, Connecticut Association of the Deaf. "That there be a special subscription rate of THE DEAF AMERICAN to deaf college students so that the students will be well informed by the time they graduate." (Referred to DA Committee.)

The following reports were then named and filed:

Executive Secretary — Frederick C. Schreiber

Law Committee
Ways and Means Committee
Jr. NAD
Communication Skills Program
DEAF AMERICAN
Education Committee
Home Office Study and Monitor Committee
International Relations Committee
Regional Committees
Research and Development Committee
State Level Leadership Training Committee
TTY Education, Coordination, Development and Expansion
Word Federation of the Deaf

Report of the Executive Secretary (Frederick C. Schreiber)

To: Officers, Representatives and Members of the NAD

It is my privilege today to report on the progress of the Association for the past two years. The period 1972-1974 has been a critical one for the Association. For one thing, we had just assumed the ownership of Halex House and discovered that landlords have many problems. For another, the government, in cutting back on many of its grant programs, caught us a little unprepared because we had commitments through 1977 and never dreamed any might be cancelled. Watergate also had its effect on us because this affected our tenants many of whom, because of poor business, had to give up space in Halex House. In addition, the energy crisis and the rising costs also had had effects on our operations. Despite all this we have managed to keep our head above the water.

Home Office Operations

Finances: As the financial report shows, we have continued to grow at the same fantastic rate as in the past—doubling our estimated 1972 figures despite cutbacks and inflation. What is not generally accepted, however, is that 85-90% of the income is needed to earn the money in the first place so that only 10 or 15% is available for discretionary use. For example, we sell projector's for \$525 but only \$50 or 10% is "profit," so we are not so "rich" as it seems.

Staffing: We have grown in size and scope and in responsibilities but we have not grown in staff. We have a few more clerical workers and a printer, but we have no additional professional staff because money is not available to hire them.

The Executive Secretary: The growth in NAD operations added huge responsibilities to this office without the addition of other professional personnel. The Executive Secretary serves on many committees; he is building manager; paymaster; public information officer; reporter; writer for THE DEAF AMERICAN; grants manager; public relations manager; publications head, in addition to being administrator because funds were not available for staffing these positions.

Grants: The changes in Federal priorities caught us, like they did the RID, COSD, etc., if not unprepared, at least by surprise. We never dreamed that the

Federal commitments would be canceled as they were. Fortunately, we had other resources to take up the slack.

Communicative Skills Program: This grant has been going on for seven years now. We have never been able to get the government to provide funds for adequate staff. In September 1973, funding was cut back 50%. In February, the cut was restored and now we expect a new five year grant. It is a tribute to Mr. O'Rourke that this is one program that survived.

World Congress of the Deaf:

This program was never in danger. In 1973-74, we received far less funds than we needed especially in view of inflation but the 1974-75 budget was adequate. We believe we shall get at least half the money needed for the actual meeting so we are in good shape here. Mr. Mann will report further on this.

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf: We were only financial custodians of this grant. While we had some hopes of getting additional money in training, we knew this was not going to be renewed and were prepared for the loss of funds.

Census: The Census is finished. We had to extend this for one full year beyond the close of the grant period and four months beyond the fiscal year. We had hoped to get support for an annual survey of deaf adults and the failure to do so was the major setback of all our grants operations.

Captioned Films: This continues with the Office of Education. While our contract is modest we have done this since 1965 and overall it has added about \$70,000 to our funds.

New Grants: As indicated, we have applied for a new Communicative Skills Program grant. We also bid for the distribution contract for entertainment films for Captioned Films. And for a program to "standardize" sign language. These last two at the Office of Education. So far the Sign Language proposal has been rejected. We have no word on the other two. We have a grant from the Lilly Endowment in Indiana. This is really for the Indiana Mental Health Services for the Deaf. The NAD handles the money and gets a small fee for doing so.

Other Operations

Halex House: The problems of being a landlord have turned out to be very complex. When we bought the building, we set up the 1972-74 budget using the realtor's figures. We figured on spending \$90,000 for mortgage payments and other expenses. We had to spend \$152,400 for this. But from May 27, 1971, to today we reduced the second trust from \$97,000 to \$27,000 and paid back \$55,000 for our original loans. But we are in a bad situation. Just last week (June 24-30) we needed \$9,500 worth of new air conditioning equipment. On the plus side, we are now "fully" rented. That is, we have rented all the space that we do not need for ourselves. We are also getting more for the space—between \$5.50 and \$6.00 a square foot which will help a lot in meeting costs. We need however, a "permanent" handyman to do repairs, remodeling, etc., and

this is included in the budget. Other costs have also skyrocketed. Air conditioning maintenance is four times what it was in 1972. Cleaning has increased by 50% to almost \$1,000 per month.

Publications Division: The Publications Division carries us through. This division was established in 1971. In 1972, we reported a publishing income of \$101,000. The income for 1972-1974 was \$600,000. But while the report does not truly show all the expenses of this division, it does show 50% of that money went for operations. Actually, 70% went for supplies, books, staff, etc., but until recently we did not charge all personnel to this division as we should. But we are desperately understaffed because we needed the profits for the NAD's other operations and since our job is to serve the deaf, not to make money, we had to use the profits for this.

We used book department income to pay for Halex House; for NAD staffers in the print shop; mailroom; for Xerox machine rental, for Board meetings and travel, etc., and for upgrading salaries which are admittedly low but were even lower not too long ago. In 1972, at the request of the Executive Secretary, the Board approved a raise of salary to \$5,200 per year. We do better now but our minimum is still only \$6,200 which is not competitive with U. S. Civil Service salaries.

Personnel: We have a total of 14 full-time NAD employees. Three people in the book department; a receptionist; a mail shipping clerk; the Executive Secretary; his secretary-interpreter; his administrative assistant; a typist/supervisor; a file clerk/librarian; a printer; an office manager-building manager; a bookkeeper and a membership clerk. We also have five people on grants—two in the World Congress and three in the Communicative Skills Program. In addition, we have student trainee/helpers, Vocational Rehabilitation clients and volunteers. Also part-time workers for building repairs, remodeling, electrical work, etc. Of the total staff eight are hearing and eight are deaf. All the part-timers are deaf.

Relations with Other Agencies: We continue to maintain close working relationships with many organizations in the field. The International Association of Parents of the Deaf works closely with us, particularly in the telephone chain and in the sale of our materials. We are represented at New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center which makes special efforts to meet needs of the deaf community. We publish all their monographs. Gallaudet College also has been very helpful in many areas, especially technological. We work well with the College's Public Service Programs, Library and Sign Language Programs. Mr. Madsen has represented us on the International Sign Language Commission in meetings in Rome and London, with Gallaudet support. We also have a work-study program with the Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

Additionally we work with the Maryland Department of Vocational Rehabilitation,

the Maryland Children's Center and Montgomery Association of Retarded Children. We have also worked with D. C. Rehabilitation, Virginia Rehabilitation, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, National Theatre of the Deaf, California State University at Northridge to name just a few. The Executive Secretary serves on advisory boards for NYU, the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults and the NRA Task Force on Deafness and is Third Vice President of the World Federation of the Deaf.

One of our major thrusts is with Lions International. Our project with the Helen Keller Memorial Fund to get local clubs to buy books on deafness and give them to their libraries has not yet caught on. But we believe it will. We have also established contact which we believe will lead to more deaf people being involved. The Lions are also involved in supporting kids at the Youth Leadership Camp. As this is written we have just initiated contact with Big Brothers of America, who indicate a desire to start working with the deaf. We also are getting more interest and action from Quota International, so the outlook is very promising.

The Home Office Management Study Report

As Dr. Bushnaq will state, this is a highly technical report and we would be less than honest if we did not say we were disappointed because we were looking for ways to do better with what we have and this we do not seem to see. We did find many useful suggestions—some of which have already been put into practice, some of which are incorporated in the proposed budget and some of which were in effect but apparently the study committee was not told of this. The illness of the Executive Secretary at the time the study was made was a factor in this since he was not available for questions. Some specific points should be noted:

Halex House: As indicated, the concepts relative to Halex House do not appear to be fully evaluated. The goal of a "home of our own" has been a dream of all of us for 90 years of NAD history. The statement on reduction of indebtedness did not take into account the fact that the purchase price far exceeded our assets and that initial loans to meet this down payment and related expenses have since been repaid. Nor is there any consideration given to the fact that in making the effort to buy Halex House we were limiting ourselves in what could be done. The print-shop should, as the report states, be in the basement. But it was not poor planning for its being where it is. It is there because we needed the rent we were getting from the tenants in the basement and lacked the money either to move them out or for the extra construction costs such a move would create. Many things which are referred to in the report as "poor planning" were done because that was the best we could afford to do at the time.

As the report indicates, we have grown at a tremendous rate, faster than we could keep up with. We had no backlog of ex-

perience on which to establish budgets. In 1972, the publishing division was less than one year old. We had no experience, no way to guess what the next two years would bring on such short notice and no money with which to make mistakes. So we tried to predict boldly but realistically —\$101,000 to \$250,000 which was a big jump, but far short of the \$606,000 we actually earned.

We only owned Halex House for a year. Again, the first year costs were no basis for a budget. As these two years have shown, there were a hundred expenses we never dreamed about. We had to learn and we have. Our present proposals should show this.

Delegation of Authority: As noted, except for clerical staff, we have no professional staff to whom authority could be delegated. We were unable to fill the Assistant Executive position while the budget for Comptroller was set for a specific individual who did not come.

Goals: Here is probably where we have the most difficulty and where we seem to be in direct conflict with the management study. The management study considers the Home Office only. We tried and are trying to find a middle road between our needs in the office and the needs and desires of the state associations.

Assumed Priority: The Home Office assumed and continues to assume that the prime goal is to serve the state associations and that the main thrust must be to that end. To do this we had some goals which were derived from past conventions and expressions from our members in the states.

1. To give the states and the individual members "something" for their dues.
2. To reach a point where the states could establish their own "Home Offices."
3. To acquire sufficient funds so we could go to court again and again when needed to stop discrimination in employment, insurance, adoption, education, etc.

All of these cost money. To do the first we have, since 1968, shared the profit from our conventions with the states. In 1972, we tried to lower state costs by paying the travel of the Representatives and even now are paying half this cost. This does reduce the amount the states actually pay on quotas. We believe that essentially what deaf people want is to "run their own show." We also believe that if we, as deaf people, are to get our fair share of government money we must have full-time people on the state level. We cannot compete with other disabilities who do have full-time people unless we have the same. Going to court is expensive. We will need huge sums for lawyers if we are to do this, even with volunteers.

These are the main goals. There are many more. It is not for the Home Office to decide what the goals are. No one has, directly or indirectly, said what our goals are or should be. But in voting for paying travel for the Representatives it appeared that this one was right.

Now we have some alternatives to these, and you, as Representatives, may have

still more goals and other alternatives. It is up to you to say which way we go. If we are wrong in the goals, first decide what goals we should have because every cent we spend on staff will slow down other objectives. Some of the alternatives:

1. Reduce payouts to the state associations by not paying travel expenses for Representatives and use this money to increase services to the states.
2. Reduce payouts as above and use funds for "reinvestment" so that full services to the states will come sooner than planned.
3. Maintain either travel or profit-sharing with the states but "reinvest" other income for growth.
4. Maintain either travel or profit-sharing and increase services to the states without interfering with the planned growth.
5. Maintain travel, etc., and increase services to the states even if it means slowing down the growth and delaying the time when there will be full-time offices throughout the Nation.
6. Increasing Home Office staff to maximum efficiency even if this cuts into services to the states.

We believe it is possible now to begin a program to establish full-time state offices. The current budget calls for money for regional conferences. We have or hope to have a detailed plan whereby the NAD will assist states to set up their own of-

fices on a matching fund basis. If this plan is approved we will develop criteria for the states which will help show how a state can get NAD funds to support an office.

Legal Fees: It does not seem necessary to point out how expensive it is to go to court. We have quite a few legal friends who will help us. But even so there are costs to be covered in addition to their talent. So we try to get money for that, too.

We also want more staff and try to find a middle ground which will do all of these things and it is not easy. We consider ourselves as a "growth" company continually reinvesting our money until we reach a place where we can pay dividends. However, it is up to the states to make the decisions. You can accept all, some or none. The Home Office must go your way as directed by the Executive Board.

We recommend:

- 1) That the NAD pay 50% of travel costs for Representatives.
- 2) That efforts be made to set up full-time state offices and a committee be chosen to draft guidelines for establishing these offices and to screen applicants after the guidelines are approved to select the first state(s) to get funds for such an office. The guidelines to be ready no later than December 1, 1974.

COMPARISON FIGURES

	Budgeted 1972-1974	Actual 1972-1974	Proposed 1974-1976
Contributions	\$ 50,000	\$ 35,179	\$ 40,000
State Quotas	27,000	19,422	30,000
Affiliates	3,000	400	2,000
Advancing Members	35,000	16,905	19,000
Divisions	2,000	2,485	2,940
Publications	250,000	604,351	855,000
Indirect Costs	100,000	79,516	7,500
Convention	30,000	22,962	30,000
Captioned Films For The Deaf	15,800	13,780	19,000
Halex House	115,000	104,081	120,000
Other Income	20,000	45,275	44,000
Jr. NAD	60,000	46,720	68,000

EXPENSES

Executive Secretary	50,000	\$ 46,635	\$ 57,500
Executive Secretary's Expenses	4,000	3,492	5,000
Staff Salaries	159,200	166,695**	294,500***
Benefits	7,000	6,053	16,455***
FICA	15,000	14,951**	
President's Expenses	1,200	1,092	1,200
President's Rent	1,800	1,725	2,100
Executive Board's Expense	600	917	2,000
Travel Per Diem	10,000	11,900	15,235**
Advertising	1,600	2,033**	1,050**
Halex House Payments	90,000	152,401***	243,805***
Equipment Purchases	12,000	15,194**	18,800**
Equipment Maintenance	3,000	7,242**	13,185**
Communication	6,000	8,903**	7,350
Postage	11,000	21,413**	27,500
Supplies	18,000	31,088**	43,000
(Includes Printing)			
Inventory	58,000	163,494**	180,000
Professional Services	3,000	16,234**	19,160
Dues and Subscriptions	1,000	1,040	840
Deaf American Memberships	9,000		
NAD Support	11,000		7,320
Jr. NAD Camp	52,000	47,551	72,000
Stolen/Bad Checks	600	2,871**	5,000
Captioned Films For The Deaf	2,000	1,130	2,000
Executive Board Meeting	4,000	3,035	4,000
Committee Expenses	1,000		1,000
Convention Expenses	20,000	33,792	30,000
Reduce Mortgage*	67,200	28,680	70,500
Royalties	23,000	68,787**	122,000

* Total budgeted for Halex House \$125,800
Total spent on Halex House \$181,081

** Relates to income producing items in Publishing Division

*** Includes NAD, Halex House and Publishing Division

**** All expenses for Halex House, not just payment and debt retirement

Note that the only categories in which the budget was excluded relate to the needs of the Publishing Division except for the following:

Board Travel and Per Diem	\$ 1,900
Board Expenses	317
Dues and Subscriptions	40
Convention Expenses	13,792

Since it takes money to make money the remainder does not seem to require elaboration: Note also because of the complexity of current methods of accounting these figures are for comparison only and may not be exact especially since they are prepared without the 1973-1974 figures being audited.

3) That more loans be sought from clubs and individuals and that loans from clubs be for one year but automatically renewable at 6½% interest for a \$500 minimum. Loans to individuals will also be for fixed periods of one year automatically renewable at 7% interest.

4) Operation of the conventions be made a Home Office responsibility entirely. This is big business and getting bigger all the time. With too many "chiefs" we find each of us waiting for the other. The present policy of bidding by states should be maintained as well as the practice of giving the host state ½ the registration fees.

5. The entire financial operations of the Junior NAD be placed in the Home Office. We now have camp funds but there is confusion over what constitutes a camp expense and what is a Jr. NAD expense.

6) That the number of awards given by the NAD be greatly expanded. A committee should be appointed by the President to set up additional awards and establish criteria for same. Such awards could go, for example, to media, industry, individual employers or whatever.

We have tried to cover everything but will be pleased to answer questions from the floor.

Report of the Law Committee (Charles C. Estes, Chairman)

The function of the Law Committee between conventions being mainly to interpret the Bylaws as they presently read and to prepare revisions for later action, there is little to report at this time until bills are reported out of committee.

The Law Committee has been called upon a number of times to render interpretations and opinions, some trifling and some important. No report is necessary of activities that concern only one of a few persons. Ones requiring the attention and action of the Convention are listed.

A question arose as to just who is President Emeritus of the Association. The way the present Bylaws are worded (Article VI, Section 5b), the immediate past president automatically becomes President Emeritus. However, it being the consensus of everyone queried that this is contrary to the original intent of the Association, the ruling is that Dr. Byron B. Burnes is and shall continue to be President Emeritus until such time as the Convention decides otherwise.

Another question surfacing concerns organizational membership (Article 1, Section 1a). As the Bylaws presently read, any statewide group of 20 or more persons may elect to affiliate with the NAD, thereby competing with an existing state association.

At the 1972 Miami convention, a lively issue was the method of selection of regional Board Members and their functions within the Association. The Council of Representatives failed to take action on this matter, referring it back to the Law Committee for study and presentation in Seattle.

As a result of this inaction, a question arose as to his status when Region 3 Board

Member Walter Brown moved to the Washington, D. C., area to enter Gallaudet College. A number of state associations in Region 3 wrote the President asking that the post be vacated and the matter was referred to the Law Committee, which ruled thusly:

The ruling of the Law Committee:

1. There is no provision in the Bylaws requiring continued residence in the region that a member is supposed to represent though the intent of the law is that he reside in that region.

2. Article III, Section 6, states that the Board may remove any officer "for good and sufficient reasons."

3. It is the duty of the Board to determine if Mr. Brown's continued absence from the region he was elected to represent is "good and sufficient reason" and if so to remove him.

The matter was taken up by the Board February 9 and ended with a tabled motion and a request that "... the Law Committee prepare clarifications in the Bylaws ..."

While no set of bylaws is ever perfect, it is felt that the NAD has a basically good set of bylaws and it is suggested that the Convention temper its enthusiasm for change with awareness that fundamental changes pose a heavy burden on the Home Office, the Board, and the Committees charged with carrying out changes.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles C. Estes, Law Chairman

Ways and Means Committee First Report Samuel A. Block, Chairman

This report was prepared after the Ways and Means Committee received a draft (but not the final draft) of the proposed NAD budget for the 1974-76 biennium as prepared by the Executive Secretary. However, the committee has not met as yet, and will not meet until June 30, 1974, at the Convention headquarters in Seattle. Therefore, this report does not include any specific budgetary recommendations of the committee. At this point, all that can be included is a review of actual NAD receipts and expenditures during the 23 months ending March 31, 1974, in relation to the amount budgeted for that period, plus some broad comments on the proposed budget in its current form.

The overall volume of operations of the NAD has grown sharply in recent years, as indicated by the following actual figures released by the Home Office:

	1970-72	1972-74*
Receipts	\$450,945.08	\$1,033,647.47
Disbursements	368,838.67	950,133.91

* 23 months (May 1, 1972-March 31, 1974) due to a change in fiscal year as approved by the Council of Representatives at 1972 Convention. Figures for last 12 months subject to audit.

Except for indirect costs, none of the above figures includes grant activities. If grant funds were included in both receipts and disbursements, the latter figures would of course be considerably higher. However, we have been informed that some grant projects have been or are now being phased out. This change is reflected in the figures for grant funds received.

Of the \$720,000 in aggregate grant funds received during 1972-74, only about \$195,000 was received in the second of these two years, compared with \$525,000 in the first year.

Except for three continuing grants (Lilly, Communication Skills and World Federation of the Deaf) no allowance for grant funds is included in the proposed 1974-76 budget. The total amount of grant funds budgeted—\$241,650—is only about one-third of the corresponding figure for the preceding two years. More important, it does not include any allowance for indirect costs. However, these grants will meet costs of some direct NAD expenses which otherwise would have to be met with other funds. Incidentally, the Communication Skills grant is due to end in 1974 unless extended for an additional period. Application for such extension has been made, but the proposed budget does not reflect affirmative action on that application.

Even without counting grant funds, actual receipts and disbursements for 1972-74 are far greater than the amount budgeted for that period. Based on the final revised budget, the amounts budgeted were only about \$663,000 in each case. Thus the volume of NAD operations was close to 50% greater than had been anticipated. This does not mean that each item of receipts and disbursements was greater than the amount budgeted for that item. Actually, among receipts, there were many items which were smaller than expected; the great increase in the total was due to the tremendous rise in the volume of sales of publications. This rise (or rather the net gain in the Publications Department) more than made up for the drop in revenue from other sources. This was a very fortunate development because of other expenditures of the NAD were also much higher than budgeted, and the NAD was thus able to avoid a serious financial situation.

The major reasons for the higher-than-anticipated disbursements appear to be rising costs due to inflation and possibly failure to foresee and allow for certain expenditures, particularly with respect to costs related to the maintenance of Halex House. Part of the latter may have been due to inexperience in building management, which resulted in insufficient (or over-optimistic) budgetary allowance for it. When Halex House was initially purchased, it was contemplated that income from rentals would be sufficient not only to meet maintenance costs, but also to meet payments of principal and interest on the mortgage as they fell due. Unfortunately, rental income has been less than expected and maintenance costs higher. There had been some savings in interest costs as a result of loans from private persons to the NAD at rates lower than the mortgage rates. Nevertheless, the result has been that the mortgage indebtedness on Halex House was not reduced as rapidly as was allowed for in the 1972-74 budget, in spite of direct contributions for that purpose to the NAD, and also in spite of the fact

that the gross income of the NAD was far greater than anticipated. This reduction in principal (counting both mortgage payments and reduction of private loans) was about \$50,000 for 1972-74—or less than one-third of the amount allowed for this purpose in the budget for that period.

Aside from grant projects, there are five departments for which the NAD maintains separate accounting records. These are: 1) Halex House, 2) Publications and Public Relations, 3) THE DEAF AMERICAN, 4) the Jr. NAD Camp and 5) the NAD Department. This latter department embraces all other activities of the NAD. The proposed budget as prepared by the Executive Secretary includes separate sections for each of these five departments. This breakdown will greatly facilitate the work of the committee in reviewing the proposals made.

In making this review, the committee will of course be guided by the needs of the established and continuing service programs of the NAD, plus the requirements of any new programs that are adopted at this convention. As an example, the program of greater coordination between the NAD and Cooperating Member (state) associations through regional committees, which has been approved by the 1972 Convention, had never actually been funded. If this program is reaffirmed at the 1974 Convention (as it most likely will be in view of the sentiments expressed at the recent meetings held in the Eastern and Midwestern regions) then the committee will insert provision for the costs involved in the budget to be submitted to the Council of Representatives in Seattle. In this connection, the committee will also review the provision for salary for the Assistant Executive Secretary, a position that was filled only briefly in 1972-74. One major function of that position was that the incumbent would serve as liaison between the NAD Home Office and Cooperating Member (state) associations. This function will be reviewed in the light of the details of the regional program as finally adopted, and adjustments in the budget made accordingly.

It is expected that, as usual, a large number of bills will be submitted at the 1974 Convention that involve expenditure of funds. Such bills are normally referred to this committee. These bills will of course receive the most careful scrutiny of the committee in the light of the known goals and priorities of the NAD membership, as expressed at this and past conventions. The end result may well be that the budget finally submitted to the Convention by the committee will differ substantially from the one initially received by the committee from the Executive Secretary.

If the Committee is to make any recommendation at all at this point, it is that a Financial Committee be set up to police the budget as adopted against actual expenditures on a month-to-month basis. The NAD has become very big business. It is high time that more of the methods of

budgetary control used by big business be instituted in its management. There is little point adopting a budget if precautions are not taken to insure that it is followed reasonably closely or to make timely request for modification when conditions change.

(Members of Ways and Means Committee: Samuel A. Block, Chairman, Illinois; Edgar Bloom, Jr., New Jersey; Carl Brinstool, Texas; Clyde Ketchum, Washington; Charles McKinney, South Carolina; Archie Marshall, Missouri; Gary Olsen, Indiana; Polly Pettingill, Maryland; Lillian Skinner, California; President Don G. Pettingill, ex-officio.)

Junior National Association of the Deaf (Frank R. Turk, National Director)

Vital Statistics

1973
68 Junior NAD Chapters
197 Junior NAD Advisors
3,538 Junior NAD Members

1974
79 Junior NAD Chapters
234 Junior NAD Advisors
4,048 Junior NAD Members

Accomplished and Forthcoming Junior NAD Programs

1968: 1st BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONVENTION, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., May 8-14, 1968. YOUTH LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Indiana School for the Deaf, Indianapolis, Ind., November 14-16, 1968.
1969: YOUTH LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Texas School for the Deaf, Austin, Texas, April 24-26, 1969. 1st ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Pine Lodge, Stroudsburg, Pa., July 27-August 24, 1969.
1970: 2nd BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., April 15-19, 1970. 2nd ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn., July 25-August 23, 1970.
1971: Western Deaf Youth Conference, Washington State School for the Deaf, Vancouver, Wash., April 8-10, 1971. EASTERN DEAF YOUTH CONFERENCE, Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, Portland, Maine, April 22-24, 1971. 3rd ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn., July 23-August 22, 1971. JUNIOR NAD ADVISORS WORKSHOP, Indiana School for the Deaf, Indianapolis, Ind., November 11-14, 1971.
1972: 3rd BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester, N.Y., June 11-14, 1972. 4th ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn., July 23-August 22, 1972.
1973: WESTERN DEAF YOUTH CONFERENCE, Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault, Minn., April 15-18, 1973. EASTERN DEAF YOUTH CONFERENCE, Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, Md., April 15-18, 1973. 5th ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn., June 18-August 17, 1973.
1974: 4th BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., April 20-27, 1974. 6th ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn., June 18-August 20, 1974.
1975: 7th ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn., June 17-August 19, 1975. WESTERN DEAF YOUTH CONFERENCE, Oregon School for the Deaf, Salem, Oregon, March 17-21, 1975. EASTERN DEAF YOUTH CONFERENCE, South Carolina School for the Deaf, Spartanburg, S. C., March 23-27, 1975.

Junior NAD Chapters and Head Advisors April 30, 1974

1. Alabama State School for the Deaf (Talladega), Wayne Mnich.
2. Arkansas School for the Deaf (Little Rock), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beville.
3. Arizona School for the Deaf (Tucson), Robert Hughes.
4. James Madison High School, Department for the Deaf (San Diego, Calif.), Jane C. Gagnon.
5. California School for the Deaf (Berkeley), Kenneth Mikos.
6. South Junior High School Program for the Deaf (Downey, Calif.), Herbert Larson.
7. Los Alamitos High School Program for the Deaf (Los Alamitos, Calif.), Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stecker.
8. California University of Northridge Program for the Deaf (Northridge, Calif.), Barbara Boyd.
9. California School for the Deaf (Riverside), Carl Barber.
10. Alhambra High School Program for the Deaf (Alhambra, Calif.), Brenda Sorenson.
11. Northwest School for the Deaf Program for the Deaf (Hawthorne, Calif.), Mike Keller.
12. Manitoba School for the Deaf (Canada), Angela Petrone.
13. Del Campo High School Program for the Deaf (Fair Oaks, Calif.), Judith Tingley.
14. Colorado School for the Deaf (Colorado Springs), Loren Elstad.

15. American School for the Deaf (West Hartford, Conn.), Dennis Berrigan.
16. Margaret Sterck School Program for the Deaf (Newark, Del.), Carol Butler.
17. Florida School for the Deaf (St. Augustine), Carmen Tiberio.
18. Georgia School for the Deaf (Cave Spring), Janice Steele.
19. Program for the Deaf (Atlanta, Ga.), Judith Eddleton.
20. Idaho School for the Deaf (Gooding), Glenn Bauman.
21. Carl Shurz High School Program for the Deaf (Chicago, Ill.), Lawrence Forestal.
22. Illinois School for the Deaf (Jacksonville), Kathleen Stanfield.
23. Hinsdale High School South Program for the Deaf (Clarendon Hills, Ill.), Grace Moline.
24. Ephphatha Lutheran Church of the Deaf (Chicago, Ill.), Robert Oettel.
25. Libertyville High School Program for the Deaf (Libertyville, Ill.), James E. Garrett.
26. Program for the Deaf (Champaign, Ill.), Marilyn B. Salter.
27. John Hersey High School Program for the Deaf (Arlington Heights, Ill.), Michael Cooke.
28. Indiana School for the Deaf (Indianapolis), Gary Olsen.
29. Iowa School for the Deaf (Council Bluffs), Susan A. Schultz.
30. Kansas School for the Deaf (Olathe), Bobby Padden.
31. Louisiana School for the Deaf (Baton Rouge), Edward Summers.
32. Kentucky School for the Deaf (Danville), Virginia Ward.
33. Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf (Portland, Maine), David Wood.
34. Maryland School for the Deaf (Frederick), Wayne Sinclair.
35. Lahser High School Program for the Deaf (Bloomfield, Mich.), Lewis Wilcox.
36. Wayne-Westland Community Schools Program for the Deaf (Wayne, Mich.), Janet A. Warrick.
37. Michigan School for the Deaf (Flint), Dallas Barker.
38. Minnesota School for the Deaf (Fairbault), James Potter.
39. West Hills Junior High School Program for the Deaf (Orchard Lake, Mich.), Robert Maile.
40. St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute Program for the Deaf (St. Paul, Minn.), James Jones.
41. Mississippi School for the Deaf (Jackson), Howard Palmer.
42. Missouri School for the Deaf (Fulton), Cleve Ready.
43. Montana School for the Deaf (Great Falls), Darwin Youngren.
44. Nebraska School for the Deaf (Omaha), Myra Garrison.
45. Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf (Trenton, N. J.), Tom Granauer.
46. St. Mary's School for the Deaf (Buffalo, New York), William McConvey.
47. Junior High School Program for the Deaf (New York City), Nancy Wolfe.
48. Metropolitan New York (New York City), Hubert Schroedel.
49. New York School for the Deaf (White Plains), Shelley Lefkowitz.
50. New York State School for the Deaf (Rome), Florence Vold.
51. National Technical Institute for the Deaf (Rochester), John J. Kubis.
52. Mill Neck Manor School Program for the Deaf (Mill Neck, New York), Mary Cleary.
53. North Carolina School for the Deaf (Morganton), Gertrude Elkins.
54. North Dakota School for the Deaf (Devils Lake), Dwight Rafferty.
55. Ohio School for the Deaf (Columbus), Scott McKeon.
56. Oregon School for the Deaf (Salem), Julian Singleton.
57. Oklahoma School for the Deaf (Sulphur), Norlene Hunt.
58. Penna State Oral School for the Deaf (Scranton), Irene Kaczmarcik.
59. Penna School for the Deaf (Philadelphia), Kathleen Corbett.
60. Program for the Deaf (Versailles, Penna.), Ronald Memzie.
61. W & E Martin School Program for the Deaf (Phila., Penna.), Sharon Bellefleur.
62. Rhode Island School for the Deaf (Providence), Joan Carlson.
63. South Carolina School for the Deaf (Spartanburg), Helen Maddox.
64. South Dakota School for the Deaf (Sioux Falls), Mr. and Mrs. David Carlson.
65. Tennessee School for the Deaf (Knoxville), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson.
66. Harrison-Chilhowee Academy Program for the Deaf (Seymour, Tennessee), Roy Blaylock.
67. Texas School for the Deaf (Austin), John Jacobs.
68. Tarrant County Day School for the Deaf (Fort Worth, Texas), Herschel C. Wright.
69. Program for the Deaf (Mesquite, Texas), Sidney Pietzsch.
70. Deaf-Teen Program (Dallas, Texas), Barbara White.
71. Utah School for the Deaf (Ogden), Donald Jensen.
72. Austine School for the Deaf (Vermont), Donald Powers.
73. Virginia School for the Deaf (Staunton), Frances Marzloff.
74. Virginia School for the Deaf (Hampton), John Groth.
75. West Virginia School for the Deaf (Romney), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morrison.

76. Washington School for the Deaf (Vancouver), Virginia Dief.

77. Model Secondary School for the Deaf (Washington, D. C.), Betty Clinard.

78. Wisconsin School for the Deaf (Delavan), Waldo Cordano.

79. John Marshall Junior-Senior High School Program for the Deaf (Milwaukee, Wis.), James F. Alby.

Introduction

The following notes are being presented as an annual report on the all-encompassing program of the Junior National Association of the Deaf for the period, April 30, 1972, through April 30, 1974.

The outline form is being utilized throughout the report for its easy readability and time-saving reference.

Special Thanks

With this report, I welcome the opportunity to thank the members of the Gallaudet College community, particularly Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., President; Dr. Richard M. Phillips, Dean of Student Affairs; Mr. Harold J. Domich, Director, College Preparatory Studies; Mr. Jack R. Gannon, Director of Alumni-Public Relations; and Mr. Don G. Pettingill, NAD President and Coordinator of Off-Campus Studies at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, whose scholarly competence, imagination and sensitivity have contributed immeasurably to the highly satisfying and most educational Junior NAD year ever.

The flexibility of my schedule at Gallaudet College, particularly the wholehearted support of the entire community stimulated completion of many otherwise never-ending tasks. This attainment has given Junior NAD the opportunity to approach the preliminary self-supporting stage of operation—the stage in which the funding sources for certain programs are immediately and regularly available and in which things are beginning to take care of themselves, less demanding of time and manpower.

I am especially indebted to Mr. Gary W. Olsen, Indiana School for the Deaf; Miss Melinda Chapel, 1974 Junior NAD Convention Chairman, and her committee members; Dr. McCay Vernon, Professor of Psychology, Western Maryland; and Ms. Patria Forsythe, Staff Member, Division of the Handicapped, the U. S. Senate. I admire the dedication, sincerity and industry with which they fulfilled the many difficult assignments with pride of accomplishment their only reward.—Frank R. Turk.

The Junior National Association of the Deaf

The Junior National Association of the Deaf is an organization of, by, and for deaf youth with chapters in day and residential schools for the deaf throughout the United States and Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C., its national headquarters. One of its primary objectives is to promote national effort among adults and educators of the deaf in bringing out the best that young deaf people are capable of performing—a collective effort toward realization of their potentialities. The Junior NAD programs provide for the young deaf people a training in citizenship,

leadership and scholarship, an opportunity to contribute to community growth and development and a medium for self-directed utilization of their potential. The ultimate goal is that of getting all deaf Americans motivated to make maximum contributions on the community level in particular and to become all that they are meant to be in contributing to the best United States of America in general.

Junior NAD at Day and Residential Schools

The National Association of the Deaf supports the Junior NAD but has no control over its policies which are determined by its own Executive Board composed of those sincerely interested in the advancement of the youth of America. The Junior NAD belongs to the schools and is national only in the sharing of ideas between respective chapters in collaboration with the adults from a wide area of leadership. Each school sets up its own program according to the immediate and particular needs of its students with respect to their total growth.

The annual dues are two dollars per member which help to defray expenses, including THE JUNIOR DEAF AMERICAN, the official publication.

If non-member schools have a form of student government differing in title but not in the aims of the Junior NAD, then the purpose has already been served and they are encouraged to affiliate with the Junior NAD without changing their identities, for the all-important purpose of sharing in the national exchange of ideas.

All chapters have advisors, whose primary responsibility is to "lead from behind"—to stimulate and organize the learning experiences of the students and then guide them in that environment.

Collegiate National Association of the Deaf

Collegiate National Association of the Deaf is a college-level Junior National Association of the Deaf. It is basically, functionally and goalwise the same as the Junior NAD, with the exception that its members are college and postsecondary students.

The CNAD at present has chapters at four postsecondary institutions for the deaf: National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, N. Y.; Technical Vocational Institute in St. Paul, Minn.; Delgado Junior College in New Orleans, La.; and Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C., the pioneering chapter.

The CNAD is growing and spreading to other colleges and postsecondary programs for the deaf. It serves as a go-between for over 60 Junior NAD chapters in day and residential schools and the institutions of higher education. It is essentially the "big brother" of the junior group and the training ground for future advisors.

Junior NAD Publications

THE JUNIOR DEAF AMERICAN is the official publication of the Junior National Association of the Deaf. It is printed by different chapters at least once a year on a rotating basis.

The executive editor is Mr. Kenneth Shaffer, a 1951 graduate of Gallaudet College presently employed at the United States Geographical Society in Arlington, Va.

It is the belief of the Junior NAD that working on such a project as the JDA is beneficial to the leadership, fellowship and character development of the individual, and that what can be learned from working on a project such as the JDA can be carried over into community and organizational work in the individual's future.

"The Silent Voice," the official literary issue, is published once every year and contains all materials entered in the creative writing contest, from which the winner of the annual Robert Greenmun Creative Writing Award is selected. This publication is a scholarly medium by which the students are lured into the world of writing—the Junior NAD "lure" of getting them motivated to write, write and write until it hopefully becomes a habit.

The executive editor is Mr. Eric Malzkuhn, a Gallaudet graduate, Class of 1943, who is drama instructor at MSSD.

Visitations

Periodic consultation with successful deaf adults regarding the secrets of their achievements is often considered by educators as far more fruitful than pure academic efforts alone in an attempt to foster real learning among the deaf youth.

With this firmly in mind, Junior NAD has continued to develop new patterns of organization to promote more effective connections between the schools for the deaf and the national headquarters, particularly through participation of Gallaudet College students and faculty members sincerely interested in youth affairs. These people serve as a source of inspiration, using their own deafness as their initial qualification in inspiring in the school kids desire to achieve, and confidence that they have the ability to achieve.

Every deaf youngster needs a lot of help today just to lead a normal life. Nowhere in the world can you find a successful deaf person who achieved his success without the help of his fellow beings. The average deaf person performs below the level of his ability unless he is encouraged to undertake projects larger than he feels he can handle. He is constantly struggling with himself and needs inspiring guidance to make the struggle effective. The inspiration he gains from others is of valuable assistance here.

Opportunities for informal contacts with prominent deaf youngsters and adults on a continuing basis should be utilized as an integral part of the extracurricular program of every school for the deaf. This practice can serve as a fine compensation for the loss of sound experiences—something that has not been tried on a continuing basis and perhaps something the absence of which, more than anything else, has been indirectly responsible for the failure of deaf learners to compete on equal terms with their hearing contemporaries.

The following schools were included in our visitation program during the past two years, for assembly, PTA, workshop and banquet activities in various capacities:

Indiana School for the Deaf, Technical Vocational Institute in St. Paul, Kansas School for the Deaf in Olathe, St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo, Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf in Portland, Maine, Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D. C., Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick, North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton, Pennsylvania School for the Deaf in Philadelphia, South Carolina School for the Deaf in Spartanburg, Virginia School for the Deaf in Staunton.

Deaf Youth Development Camp

The 1972-73 Deaf Youth Development Camp programs at Swan Lake Lodge in Pengilly, Minn., were successes beyond normal expectations.

Educational activities of the DYDC program included practical classes in social studies, language arts, and arts and crafts; field trips; fireside topics featuring prominent speakers from a wide area of leadership and a basic leadership training period. Recreational activities included tennis, archery, motor boating, sail boating, water skiing, bonfire activities, fishing, swimming, picnicking, basketball, scuba diving, pontoon boat excursions and a three-day canoe trip along the Canadian border in the Quetico-Superior wilderness, the scene of Sigurd Olson's bestseller, "The Singing Wilderness."

Situations at Swan Lake Lodge place campers and adults together on a 24-hour-a-day basis and thus offer experiences in living and learning together that cannot be duplicated in the traditional classroom setting. This carries dual benefits. While adults inspire the young ones to seek higher objectives and greater values, to become all that is in them to be, the young people are in their own way "refueling" the adults' sense of worth, and their desire to make a better United States of America.

Two special features of the 1970 DYDC program which will be vastly expanded explored and exploited for their maximum possible contributions to the education of the deaf in the forthcoming Junior NAD programs were the integration of deaf and hearing campers and education of parents through direct activities of the camp.

Deaf Youth Conferences

Biennial Deaf Youth Conferences take place between the national conventions only when a need for motivational and on-going projects becomes obvious.

The conferences during the 1972-73 academic year had as their themes:

The Western Deaf Youth Conference, Minnesota School for the Deaf, Fairbault, April 15-18, 1973.

The Eastern Deaf Youth Conference, Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, April 15-18, 1973.

Summary: The programs were planned and carried out almost exclusively by the students themselves in such a manner that

did not take from the feeling that they did the job themselves, an important educational experience that can contribute greatly to the formation of mature habits and thought. Group situation involving group thinking and group tactics for the overall benefit of the group in making contributions to the schools dominated the meetings.

Junior NAD Headquarters

Junior NAD headquarters at Gallaudet College is practically an all-inclusive public service agency. The Youth Relations Office of the College supervises and promotes the typical daily activities which are exemplified as follows:

1. **Student Body Government** uses Junior NAD headquarters as its leadership training program for those whose services the SBG wishes to utilize during the later years. A list is provided annually during the fall term with names of the potentially fine but presently inactive leaders from among the college community. Projects are established with those students in mind and they are asked to serve on the committees with hopes that they may eventually develop interest in self-discovery and in service to the SBG and Gallaudet College.

2. **Outside groups** come to headquarters periodically for general purposes such as tax counseling, filling out job application and accident report forms, composition of letters or articles, marital problems and learning-conscious socialization.

3. **Volunteer work** is an old Junior NAD tradition. Services have been provided for the following organizations: AAAD (stencil typing, mimeographing, stapling and packaging of annual report) NACED (collating, stapling, packaging and delivery of printed matter) DEAF SKIERS ASSOCIATION (stencil typing, mimeographing, stapling and mailing of two issues of the **DSA Bulletin**) NAD (volunteer work at Home Office, plus miscellaneous jobs at the headquarters, including DEAF AMERICAN items, ALEXANDRIA-POTOMAC LIONS CLUB (charter night banquet details, December 5), COSD (form letters to TV stations, commending them on captions and collating and stapling of printed materials); GCAA (collating, stapling and addressing); and GRAPHIC ARTS DEPARTMENT (emergency work on several last-minute printing jobs).

4. **JUNIOR DEAF AMERICAN** fall issue 1970, composed, edited and printed by students under the supervision of Holly Moos, '72, Expenses: CNAD and the NAD's G. Dewey Coats Fund (50-50).

5. **Educational media materials** relative to various educational topics on request of several schools, were made into brochures, transparencies, slides and films. The California School for the Deaf in Riverside, for example, asked for and received model media presentations on "Social Graces" and "What Is Junior NAD?" that were shown to the PTCO of the school.

More materials concerning Junior NAD and Gallaudet College are being lined up with Joseph Castronova in charge. Some

of the work will be done in collaboration with Dr. Torr of the Audio-Visual Aids Department at Gallaudet College.

6. **President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.** Junior NAD had been highly active on this committee and expects to expand its efforts in this direction during the forthcoming academic year. Mary Kay Barbieri, '75, is our youth representative on this committee.

7. **Blood Donor Drive** is another annual Junior NAD event, with the quota requirements met again for this year. The response was good.

8. **Printed Matter** of urgency dealing with the area of deafness is distributed among all Junior NAD schools regularly, keeping the members abreast of the latest advances that affect their lives. Such materials, for example, are mimeographed speeches made by prominent people to be published in school publications.

9. **Awards Screening Committees** work closely with the headquarters personnel regarding qualifications of the prospective winners of the 15 official annual JNAD awards. The Kappa Gamma Fraternity and Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority members sent out letters soliciting nominations from students in the schools for the deaf for the Byron B. Burnes Leadership and Edmund Booth Chapter Service Awards, respectively, which the Greek groups sponsor annually. The Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity members provide a traveling plaque that is presented to the youngster who during the collective meetings of a Junior NAD-sponsored event has demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, citizenship and fellowship. The **Buff and Blue** publication sponsors the Robert Greenmun Creative Writing Award and the Block "G" Club is in charge of all athletic awards.

10. **Schools for the Deaf Seniors** in Washington, D. C., on their annual trip delight in coming to the headquarters (something they proudly insist on calling their own) as their first port of call on the campus. Exposure to that which has been made possible through their total excellence, with the support of national efforts among educators and successful deaf adults, creates a strong feeling of relevancy, a sense of togetherness and a fulfillment of a difficult job well done.

Students presently enrolled at Gallaudet College from various schools for the deaf are normally called upon to host those visitors from their alma maters. A planned program of campus tours and entertainment, sometimes in cooperation with the Office of Public Information, is a regular part of this project. Advance arrangements are often made for open meetings in the headquarters for the school representatives and officers of the CNAD or staff members to discuss matters concerning Junior NAD, the schools and Gallaudet College.

11. **Graduate Students** at Gallaudet College make occasional visits to the headquarters for research work in the area of deafness, with access to the publications of, by and for the deaf such as "Current

Problems and Trends in Education of the Deaf," "New Vistas for Competitive Employment of Deaf Persons," "The Unique Handicap of the Deaf Child," "The Deaf Child as a Person" and "Learning to Talk." Their readings are often blended with ideas and suggestions expounded by the regular workers at the headquarters—those academically strong students who are bent on bringing to all deaf people the best possible American life.

12. Maximum Community Representation is borne in mind when committee members are appointed, with representation from all five college classes, if possible, plus faculty and adult leaders from near and far. The idea here is to maintain, develop, and utilize the students' service-oriented ways throughout their Gallaudet College careers. Steady involvement in the demanding environment of Junior NAD ideals and objectives can develop the skills needed to serve as capable Junior NAD advisors as well as dedicated teachers at schools for the deaf. Gallaudet College stands to benefit immeasurably here, for these students may put to use in the schools, for the economy of personal advancement of the young kids, ideas derived from five years of training in the collective art of utilizing human potential—the art of convincing youths that they have potentialities far beyond their imagination that can be trained for productive use. From this experience in an active Junior NAD program, the school youngsters may be able to accelerate their mental and social skills to the degree where they are self-directed learners and leaders by the time they enroll at Gallaudet College.

Observations during the past few years have been that entering students from active Junior NAD schools have demonstrated more sophisticated skills in practically all phases of campus life, along with a great capacity for **work**. The purpose of life is **work** and the purpose of **work** is personal growth. When a student is involved in **work**, he gets to know what he is, what he can do, and what he may be able to be and to do—in becoming all that Gallaudet College can make of him.

What is needed in every school for the deaf if we are to make things better for Gallaudet College is a good Junior NAD chapter advisor—one who loves to make things better and to develop a better public image of the deaf. A real academic and social leader is one who makes more leaders, one who performs without having been assigned to perform. He does not care whose job it is to perform a task nor who gets the credit so long as it is performed for the sake of making things better. He has the ability to put other people before himself. Leadership is doing things for people. It is not related to office holding or titles or "window-dressing" programs.

George Washington built the foundation of our present society with great personal sacrifice, even though he knew that he would not live to enjoy the benefits our nation would provide after it matured.

Thomas Jefferson, the father of our democracy, changed old laws for our welfare at the expense of his prospective wealth. One notable change was the law by which the eldest son inherited everything. Jefferson himself was the oldest son. To these great men and many others, we owe the freedom that we enjoy today. We did not earn it. It is the gift of our heritage. We should strive to emulate them.

The Junior NAD type of total excellence pursuit and leadership training among the Gallaudet College students is patterned as closely as possible after that which may produce deaf Washingtons and Jeffersons—the self-directed learning and self-leadership brand, the forceful exploration of the potentialities. A self-learner or self-leader is one who on his own initiative reaches out for an opportunity to do good; one who shapes his environment to push him in the direction he wants to go. He can control his environment. He can, to some extent, pick his own standards with their corresponding pressures. He must accept these pressures as his compensation for the absence of sound experience.

Junior NAD Convention

The 4th Biennial Junior NAD Convention took place at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., April 20-27, 1974. The theme was "To Change Is To Grow." The student and adult participants were as follows:

ARKANSAS—Kenneth Puckett, Ruth Ann Avery, Robert Beville*

CALIFORNIA—Karen Aghabalian, Joseph Sortwell, Linda McDowell, Patty McCoy, Laurene Simms, Barbara Boyd, Katie McHugh, John Estes, Albert Lopez

CANADA—Deborah Yarmiy, Doreen Halbesma, Angela Petrone*

CONNECTICUT—Kathy Potter, Beth Milor, Dennis Berrigan*

DELAWARE—John Evans, Tina Hessey, Carol Butler

FLORIDA—Donna Wheeler, Barbara Price

GEORGIA—Amy Zunitrell, Theresa Byars, Janie Steele*, Kathy Greene, Susan Griganis, Judith Eddleton*

ILLINOIS—Albert Kelley, Nicholas Ver-raras, Larry Forestal*, Marilyn McKissick, Dennie Raila, Robin Colombe, Donna Rose Marinai, Grace Moline*, Debbis Kepler, Colleen White, James E. Garrett*

INDIANA—Laura Gray, Jeff Choate, Robert Kovatch

IOWA—Kathleen Mahr, Eddie Olson
KANSAS—Cheryl Parkratz, Keith Trumble, Robert Padden

KENTUCKY—Eva Mitchell, Johnny Burke, Virginia Ward*

MARYLAND—Sandra Ammons, Susan Ward

MAINE—Melinda Smith, Claude Bolduc, Marie Coretti*

MICHIGAN—Donna Adams, Marie Caldwell, David Kash, Brett Hermance, Peter Naeyaert, Frida McCall, Dallas Barker*

MINNESOTA—Ricky Schultz, Howie Vir-nig, Cynthia Beske, James Games, James Jones*

MISSISSIPPI—Joe Dement, Hayda Hill, Howard Palmer*

MISSOURI—Borne Hughes, Ricky Bridges, Norma McMunn*

NEW YORK—Lori Kronick, Jackie Schertz, Malcolm Grossinger, Victor Magglio-chi, Elizabeth Forina, Craig Sturgen, Robert Traetta, Mary Suffridge, Robert Mezzanotte, Susan Mozzer*

NEW JERSEY—John Furnam, Debbie Ennis, Tom Gradnauer*

NEBRASKA—Judith Broders, Roy Scherling

NORTH CAROLINA—Martha McQueen, Tim Apperson, Gertrude Elkins*

OHIO—James Halischak, Marie Campbell

OREGON—Gary Traeger, Samuel Supalla

PENNSYLVANIA—Jacqueline Mansfield, Kathy Oldiejewski, Irene Kaczmarcik*, Beth Wallace, Michael Paulone, Katherine Corbett*, Stella Gresham, June Sommerfield

SOUTH CAROLINA—Edward Drawdy, Rosemary Price, Sharon McKinney*

TENNESSEE—Jayne Swafford, Steve Manning, Robert Lawson*

TEXAS—Jil Thompson, Jose Gonzales, John Jacobs*, Jennifer O'Neil, Barry White, Sidney Pietzsch*

UTAH—Lorrie Pitkin, Donald Jensen*

VERMONT—Rosemary Plummer, Mike Vadnais

VIRGINIA—Paula Wright, Patty Hughes, Elizabeth Steffey*, Robert Bazemore, Dennis Gloriso, John Groth*

WEST VIRGINIA—Douglas Casto, Lesa Stewart, Robert Morrison*

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Theresa Strong, Tom Holcomb, Samuel Yates*

WISCONSIN—Alice Sykora, Jenny Stenner, Hilda J. Richey*

*Advisors

MODERATORS: Deedra Blaylock, June Rothenberg, Joseph Castronovo, Dr. Allen Sussman, Dr. Norman Tully, Carolyn Herbold, Sandra Lund, Eugene LaCrosse, Eric Malzkun, Leon Auerbach, James Jones, Sharon Carter, Mel Carter, Shirley Stein, Dr. McCay Vernon, Jeannette Leighton, Agnes Padden, Lee Katz, Terrence O'Rourke, Frederick Schreiber, Don Pettin-gill, Dr. Richard Phillips, Dr. Gil Delgado, Dr. Robert Mehan, Tim Frelich, Thomas Berg, Betty Berg, Scott Kramer, Edward Corbett, Ernest Hairston, Ausma Smits, Dr. Gerilee Gustason, Dr. Robert Davila, Dr. Ronald Nomeland, Mary LaRue, Dr. Hank Klopping, Robert Bates, Jerald Jordan, Debbie Sonnenstrahl, Susan Mozzer, Jack Gannon, Dr. Victor Galloway, Gertrude Galloway.

Student workshop topics and their respective keynote speakers:

"Secondary Education, Then What?": Dr. Richard M. Phillips, Dean of Student Affairs, Gallaudet College.

"Signs of the Times": Terrence O'Rourke, Director NAD Communicative Skills Program.

"What's New in Careers for the Deaf?": Thomas O. Berg, Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, Gallaudet College.

"WFD Volunteers Program": Ms. Gertrude S. Galloway, Principal, Maryland School for the Deaf.

"Residential School for the Deaf or Public School for the Deaf?": Ms. Shirley Stein, Professor of Audiology and Speech, Gallaudet College.

"Project Exchange": Joseph Castronovo, Senior, Gallaudet College.

"After Junior NAD, What?": Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD Executive Secretary.

"Involvement of Parents": Ms. Lee Katz, President International Association of Parents of Deaf Children.

"How to Influence People, Personally, Emotionally and Politically": Al Pimentel, Director of Public Services, Gallaudet College.

Keynote speakers for the advisors workshop program:

"Responsibilities of Jr. NAD Advisors": Ms. Gertrude Elkin, North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton.

"Problems of Administrator-Advisors Relationship": Dallas Barker, Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint.

"Typical Student-Advisor Problems": Ms. Frace Moline, Hinsdale South H. S. Program for the Deaf, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

"Student Attitudes Today—How Should We Deal with Them in Jr. NAD?": Russell Stecker, Los Alamitos H. S. Program for the Deaf, Los Alamitos, Calif.

"Typical Problems Postsecondary School Program": James Jones, St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute, St. Paul, Minn.

"Motivation and Retention of Membership": Ms. Sharon McKinney, South Carolina School for the Deaf, Spartanburg.

"School and Community Projects": Bob Kovatch, Indiana School for the Deaf, Indianapolis.

"Fund Raising Ideas and Problems": Ms. Elizabeth Steffey, Virginia School for the Deaf, Staunton.

Other special features of the 1974 Convention included Miss Junior NAD Pageant, tour of D. C., visit to the Senate Caucus, Cultural Program, Rock and Roll Musical, Program, a tremendous keynote speech by NAD President Don G. Pettingill, New Friends Night Program by college organizations and banquet-awards program.

The backbone of the success of this project, by far the best ever, was Melinda Lou Chapel, Chairman, a senior in Gallaudet College. She was capably assisted by a host of student volunteers, including the following who contributed more than their fair share of responsibility: Susan Adamson, Madaleine Davis, Donald Ammons, Ilene Liebman, Douglas Bahl, Scott Kramer, Gerri Born, Gary Aghabalian and Marvin Evink.

The North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton will serve as the 1976 Convention host.

Executive Board of the Junior NAD Meeting

Gallaudet College, 5:30 to 7:00 p.m.
April 27, 1974

(Recorded by Lawrence H. Forestal)

The first meeting of the Executive Board of the Jr. NAD was called to order by Mr. Frank Turk, the National Director of the

Jr. NAD. This meeting was the first one in the history of the Jr. NAD since its beginning in 1960. These following agenda items were discussed and agreed upon.

1. **Awards:** All the Jr. NAD awards were referred to the Awards Evaluation Committee under the chairmanship of Joseph Castronova for further study and evaluation.

2. **JUNIOR DEAF AMERICAN:** The JDA will be printed once a school year due to limited funds. In addition the Publications Committee's recommendations were generally approved.

3. **Long-Range Plans and Priorities:** The committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gary Olsen presented its recommendations.

a. All chapters will take active part during the same week all over the nation.

b. The Jr. NAD Director will ask each chapter to prepare a rally during the Jr. NAD Week.

c. All monies except necessary rally expenses will go to the national Jr. NAD treasury for operational costs and other necessary expenses.

5. **Travel Expenses—the NAD Convention in Seattle:** A motion that the NAD pay two Jr. NAD Representatives to the NAD Convention for travel in full was passed.

6. **Financial Grants:** The Director of the Jr. NAD will start exploring a possibility of applying for a financial grant from the Federal government and private corporations. In fact the Director needs more manpower, office help and business efficiency on a full-time basis.

7. **Board Member Appointments Made by the Director:** The proposed Executive Board of the Jr. NAD (1974-1976) was approved by the Board: Lawrence Forestal, Associate Director; Gerriane Born, Student Secretary; Marvin Evink, Student Treasurer; Deedra Blaylock, Student Director of the Jr. NAD; Carmen Saginaw, Student Director of the Collegiate NAD; Gary Olsen, Youth Leadership Camp Director; Donald Ammons, Project Coordinator; Edward Drawdy, Student-at-Large; Harold J. Domich, Advisor-at-Large; Don G. Pettingill, ex-officio Member; Frederick Schreiber, ex-officio Member.

8. **Length of the Biennial National Convention of the Jr. NAD:** No firm decisions after general discussion. Further consideration was stressed.

9. **The Treasury of the Jr. NAD:** Mr. Marvin Evink explained the present financial situation. It was understood that the Student Treasurer should always manage all financial matters (receipts and expenditures) according to the Bylaws of the Jr. NAD.

10. **Voting Procedures:** The Executive Board of the Jr. NAD will follow the NAD's voting procedures.

11. **Executive Board of the Jr. NAD Meetings:** Agreed that meetings of the Executive Board of the Jr. NAD should take place about six months before the biennial National Convention of the Jr. NAD and after the regular business meeting during the convention.

12. **Ratification:** A motion that the Executive Board ratify the regular business meeting and business actions taken by chapter delegates, chapter advisors, and the Executive Board members was passed.

Committee chairmanship appointments were made by the Director:

Awards Evaluation Committee, Joseph Castronovo; Law Committee, Lawrence Forestal; JUNIOR DEAF AMERICAN, Kenneth V. Shaffer; Cultural Affairs, Douglas Bahl; Athletic Affairs, Thomas Berg.

Financial Statement

Our financial statement, was prepared with the assistance of our Auditing Committee headed by Ronald Sutcliffe, Manager of the Book Store at Gallaudet College. The other committee members are Sandra Lund, Virginia Ward, Donald Powers, Marvin Evink and Susan Adamson.

All Junior NAD funds, effective upon approval of this 1972-74 report, will be transferred from the Madison National Bank to the NAD's G. Dewey Coats Fund. All monies and bills will be handled through the NAD; thereafter, with the National Junior NAD treasurer serving primarily as the bookkeeper.

Report of THE DEAF AMERICAN Jess M. Smith, Editor

For several years, our goal for DEAF AMERICAN subscriptions has been increasing—first it was 5000, then 7500, and eventually 10,000. Our October 1973 press run was 7400 copies, of which 7082 went out with labels. We thought we were going to reach 7500 by this convention, but elimination of duplications (more about this later) resulted in a drop to approximately 6500 for the May 1974 issue.

At the 1972 convention, we announced plans to have the Home Office take over advertising solicitation and billing. This has not been possible as yet due to staffing problems but should come to pass within a few months.

Effective with the September 1973 issue the yearly subscription was advanced from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Advertising rates have not been increased since October 1969, but a new rate schedule will go into effect September 1, 1974. Church Directory and Club Directory rates will also be increased at the same time—from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per year.

Costs have continued to increase, especially for postage. We can expect further increases. We hope to be able to keep the subscription rate at \$5.00 per year for at least two more years.

For almost two years now, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf has been using the DA for its newsletter, **interprenews**. Subscriptions at a group rate are included in the RID dues structure. In March of this year, the Deafness Research and Training Center of New York University began running its bimonthly newsletter in our magazine. No subscriptions are involved. We are still negotiating with the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf for a newsletter-subscrip-

tion arrangement similar to the one with the RID.

Two problems have plagued the DA over the past year. First, the printers got behind in getting the magazine out last fall, only now are we beginning to catch up again. The July-August issue should put us back on schedule. Second, in changing the computer program for labels hundreds of subscribers got cut off through errors. This came to light when both the Home Office and the Editor were flooded with complaints about non-deliveries of the March and April issues. Hopefully the problems have been solved.

We have begun running color covers. With suitable pictures available and costs permitting, we hope to have color covers at least four issues a year.

Balance of content in the magazine has not changed much. Some readers still feel that the DA is "too highbrow" or too professionally-oriented. We may have lost some readers in discontinuing "News from 'Round the Nation." It is obvious, however, that state and local publications have more than filled the gap in providing that sort of coverage.

State association news coverage has not developed as hoped despite appointment of four regional editors. With Board involvement in regional activities, progress in this respect is likely during the coming two years.

This report is a summary. Details will be provided during this NAD convention if so desired. Suggestions are most welcome. We would like to repeat that promotional efforts of the right sort will get the DA up to 10,000 readers in the next biennium.

Summary Report NAD Communicative Skills Program Grant Year Activities

A. Pilot Class Programs: A brief report on each of the class programs is given below. Due to the original cut (50%) in funding, most programs were terminated at the end of the previous grant year. Only two programs were retained (Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute, San Francisco, Calif., and the Learning Center, Framingham, Mass. However, both were expanded. Two new programs were initiated in Washington, D. C., (an "on call" teacher out of the CSP office and Ballou High School).

1. San Francisco, Calif.: The program, in-service training for staff members at the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute, was initiated during the previous grant year. Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute provides mental health services for the deaf in northern California and has done extensive research on the early use of manual communication with deaf children as a means of developing linguistic competence. A total of twenty-three (23) staff members were enrolled in the classes, including psychiatrists and social workers. Such training enhances the ability of the staff to communicate with the deaf population they serve.

In addition to the regular classes, a three-day intensive training workshop will

be held in June 1974 to provide additional training for staff members on an individualized basis.

2. Framingham, Mass.: This is a continuation of a program initiated during the previous grant year that serves the Boston area. The Learning Center for Deaf Children was the first "total communication" school in Massachusetts and is the focal point of deafness-related activity in New England. A total of one hundred and seventy-seven (177) trainees was enrolled in the classes.

Massachusetts has recently appointed a state coordinator of rehabilitation services for the deaf and is in the process of building a staff of counselors. A new academic high school program and a technical/vocational program for deaf students have been initiated in the area. All these factors have served to create a great demand for sign language instruction.

3. Washington, D.C. (NAD Communicative Skills Program): Many requests are received from local schools and agencies to provide classes. Normal procedure has been to refer such requests to the Sign Language Programs Office at Gallaudet College which is a program originally developed and phased out by the NAD/CSP. Demand, however, does not always conform to the pre-set schedules for Gallaudet classes. For this reason, the NAD/CSP has an "on-call" or "itinerant" teacher to handle such requests. The teacher, Timothy F. Medina, is a part-time staff member of the Gallaudet program.

4. Washington, D. C. (Ballou High School): Classes were initiated for juniors and seniors at Ballou High School in Southeast Washington this grant year. Ballou students are predominately black, and the classes serve a dual purpose—to develop a curriculum for high school students and to open channels for recruiting more black students into the field of deafness. Two of the graduating seniors are planning to major in deafness related areas in college, and a number of other students are involving themselves in area activities involving both deaf children and adults. As a result of the pilot program at Ballou, a brief article appeared in *Seventeen Magazine* encouraging other high schools to follow suit. Following the appearance of this brief article in the October 1973 issue, this office was swamped with requests from high school students all over the country requesting information on sign language and the mechanics of setting up a class. To deal with the numerous requests, information packets were sent to the inquirers which included the names of three resource people within each state who could assist in setting up similar programs.

B. Site visits: The Director, during the present grant year, made site visits to each of the pilot class programs for the purpose of evaluating the existing programs and attempting to strengthen the role of the sponsoring school or agency, or to explore resources and make preliminary contacts where sponsorship is lacking. Phaseout agreements were also negotiated.

C. Enrollment: Total enrollment for the grant year is 265, a decrease of 646. The number of programs has decreased from eight to four. A total of 17 classes were scheduled, with an average enrollment of 15+. This decrease is a result of the 50% cut in funding (that was later restored). The supplemental funds are to be used for short-term training during the summer months (details in Section A).

D. Development of new teaching materials: The basic text developed by the CSP (*A Basic Course in Manual Communication*) has been revised. The revised edition was published in September 1973.

Since the inception of the CSP in 1968, the number of texts on manual communication has greatly increased and many of the new texts were developed in cooperation with the CSP.

A curriculum guide developed by Dr. George Propp of Northwestern University and coordinated with *A Basic Course in Manual Communication* (Revised Edition) has been reviewed and will be incorporated in a number of programs for evaluation.

The growing acceptance of the "total communication" approach to the education of the deaf, the establishment of postsecondary programs in integrated settings and the increased use of interpreters have all served to point out the need for teaching materials to meet the special needs of the various groups that are seeking guidance from this office. The demand is such, however, that little can be done without the addition of a second professional to the staff.

E. Utilization of Advisory Group: The Advisory Board of the Communicative Skills Program met in San Antonio, Texas, March 10-13. A list of Advisory Board members and the agenda for the meeting are attached.

F. Research proposal: A research proposal, "Standardization of Sign Vocabulary for Instructional Programs," was submitted to the U. S. Office of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, on April 16. An abstract of the proposal is attached.

G. Cooperation with State and Regional Offices: Due to the cut in funding and possible termination of the project, little was done in the area of cooperation with state and regional offices. Plans for short-term training during the remaining months of the grant will, however, be effected through cooperation with state and regional offices and the Deafness Research and Training Center of New York University (See Section H).

H. Other developments: Among the major activities of the CSP office during the reporting period was the completion of a survey of college and university programs offering courses in manual communication. From an initial list of 223 programs in audiology and speech pathology, deaf education, rehabilitation counseling and special education, a total of 97 were identified as offering or planning to offer courses in manual communication. This points out the impact of the CSP. When the program was

initiated in 1968, only a handful of college programs were offering courses in manual communication. A detailed questionnaire on course offerings, requirements and qualifications of instructors is now being tabulated.

In cooperation with the DRTC, plans are being developed to utilize the DRTC intensive training model with select groups of rehabilitation counselors, agency personnel and facility personnel during the summer months. Present target areas are Regions 1 and 2 and selected states within Region 4 and 5.

DRTC Communicative Services staff members will be involved in each intensive training seminar along with selected CSP staff members. This will allow for the training of CSP staff members in the use of the model, and provide for evaluative feedback to the DRTC staff.

Each intensive training seminar will last five days, and a ratio of one instructor to each six trainees will be used. Tentative dates and sites are:

Dates	Sites	Target
June 10-14	South Carolina	Region 1
August 5-9	Monmouth, Oregon	Region 4
August 12-16	Chicago area	Illinois
August 26-30	New York University	Region 1

Note

This report covers only activities for the 1973-1974 grant year (September 1, 1973-August 31, 1974). Anyone wishing a complete copy of the "Renewal Application, Progress Report and Plan of Action" submitted to the Rehabilitation Services Administration in April 1974 may obtain one by writing to the Director, Communicative Skills Program, National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD 1973-1974

Ex-officio—Edna P. Adler, Consultant, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.
Mrs. Elizabeth Spellman, 19 Edgemere Drive, Cranston, R. I. 02905.

Ramon F. Rodriguez, Center for Instructional Communications, Syracuse University, 123 College Place, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210.

Dr. Victor H. Galloway, Director, Division of Pupil Personnel Services, Model Secondary School for the Deaf, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Craig Mills, Director, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 1309 Winewood Boulevard, Tallahassee, Fla. 32301.

Dr. Donald F. Moores, Director, Research, Development and Demonstration Center in Education of Handicapped Children, Pattee Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

Rev. Gerard J. Howell, Director, The Catholic Deaf Center, 2824 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, La. 70117.

Mrs. Elaine Szymoniak, Speech and Hearing specialist, Des Moines Rehabilitation Center, 1029 De Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50316.

Dr. Raymond Hull, Chairman, Department of Communications Disorders, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colo. 80631.

Herbert Larson, Program Specialist, SELACO Downey High School, 11044 Brookshire Avenue, Downey, Calif. 90242.

Norman Silver, Administrator, Health Division, Portland State Office Building, 1400 SW 5th, Suite 930, Portland, Ore. 97201.

Agenda

Sunday, March 10

8:00 p.m.—RECEPTION—Schreiber/O'Rourke Suite

Monday, March 11

(Room: La Princesa)

9:00 a.m.—Introductory Remarks—Mr. O'Rourke

9:15 a.m.—Overview of the Project—Mr. O'Rourke

9:45 a.m.—Questions and Comments

10:15 a.m.—Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.—The VR Act of 1973: Implications for

Training—Ms. Adler

11:00 a.m.—Questions, Comments, Discussion

11:30 a.m.—Outline of Objectives for the Meeting—

Mr. O'Rourke

12:00 noon—Lunch

1:30 p.m.—Reports from Board Members

1:30—Evaluation of Total Communication Programs—Mr. Rodriguez
2:00—Questions, Comments, Discussion
2:30—TV News for the Deaf—Father Howell
3:00—Coffee Break
3:15—A Community College Program—Bettie Spellman
3:45 p.m.—Deafness Research and Training Center Manual Communications Program—DRTC Staff Member
4:15 p.m.—Questions, Comments, Discussion
4:30 p.m.—Adjournment for the day.

Tuesday, March 12

(Room: La Princesa)

9:00 a.m.—Communication Needs of the Deaf-Blind

—Mr. O'Rourke

9:45 a.m.—Questions, Comments, Discussion

10:15 a.m.—Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.—UNC—The Problems of a Phased-out

Program—Dr. Hull

11:00 a.m.—Los Angeles County's "Standardization"

Plan—Mr. Larson

11:30 a.m.—Questions, Comments, Discussion

12:00 noon—Lunch

Afternoon Open

Wednesday, March 13

(Room: La VISTA)

9:00 a.m.—The "Standardization" Problem—Mr.

Schreiber

9:45 a.m.—Questions, Comments, Discussion

10:15 a.m.—Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.—Development of a Plan of Action—Mr.

Schreiber

11:30 a.m.—A Final Word—Mr. O'Rourke

12:00 noon—Adjournment.

TITLE: Standardization of Sign Vocabulary for

Instructional Programs

ABSTRACT: The growing acceptance of the total communication approach for the education of deaf children, the establishment of postsecondary programs in integrated settings, the increased use of interpreters, and the RSA-funded Communicative Skills Program have resulted in a tremendous increase in the use of the American Sign Language and a resultant demand to expand the vocabulary of ASL. Various programs, from preschool through postsecondary, have all embarked on developing new signs to meet their special needs. The deluge of new signs from isolated pockets of the country has resulted in chaos rather than progress, and idiosyncratic rather than the hoped-for standardization. The National Association of the Deaf proposes to survey developments within on-going elementary, secondary and postsecondary programs. This survey will include a collection of descriptions of communication systems utilized within the schools as well as the identification of materials that have been developed. The signs that will be identified within the collected materials will be compiled into a computer bank for analysis and comparison. A National Sign Language Commission will be established to determine criteria for the standardization of existing signs. This commission will also serve to coordinate, evaluate, and disseminate, on a periodic basis, such new signs that are in their considered judgment, meritorious of being included in the standard vocabulary. The selection of signs will be utilized for the design and production of training materials for instructors of programs for deaf students, including career education programs. It is envisioned that such materials would be made available to schools through the National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped. An information service to educational programs regarding the development of new signs and instructional materials would be maintained.

Education Committee Report

Kenneth E. Brasel, Chairman

Recognizing the importance of education to the welfare of any society and its future leadership the NAD has made a total commitment to all aspects of education of deaf people and has requested position papers outlining this commitment.

With the support and leadership of President Don Pettingill, the NAD Executive Board, the Executive Secretary Schreiber and Communicative Skills Program Director Terry O'Rourke, a large committee of deaf and hearing leaders in education of the deaf were brought together for the first meeting of any NAD committee ever held between NAD's biennial conventions. The meeting took place at the Berkeley House in Berkeley, Calif., on Saturday and Sunday, February 24 and 25, 1973.

Minutes of NAD Education Committee meeting:

The meeting was opened Saturday morning by NAD Education Committee Chairman Kenneth E. Brasel, with the following in attendance:

Committee Members: Mrs. Connie Yanacone, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric

Institute; Mervin Garretson, Model Secondary School for the Deaf; Barbara Babini-Brasel, American School for the Deaf; Dr. Eugene Thomure, Model Secondary School for the Deaf; Richard Babb, American School for the Deaf; Dr. Robert Davila, Gallaudet College; Robert Anderson, Illinois School for the Deaf; Terrence O'Rourke, Director, NAD Communicative Skills Program. Absent: Dr. Donald Moores, University of Minnesota; Dr. Hilde Schlesinger and Kathryn Meadow, both of Langley Porter; and Dr. George Propp, Northwestern University.

Also in attendance: Frederick Schreiber, Executive Secretary, NAD.

Dr. Gene Thomure was unanimously elected secretary of the committee; then the group outlined the goals of the committee meeting as follows:

1. Establish Priorities: Long and short range.

2. Develop strategies for accomplishing priorities.

3. Develop specific focus and guidelines for the development of each priority item.

4. Allocate responsibilities to committee members for priority items.

Fred Schreiber gave a brief report from the NAD Board and discussed the NAD Board's feelings on the operation of the Education Committee. Fred emphasized the need for developing and continuously updating position papers on the various educational concerns of the Board. Because of the lack of updating, previous position papers have been used against the programs they were intended to help.

It was stated that position papers developed by the Education Committee must be approved by the NAD Board. Subsequent to approval, papers will be printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN and sent to appropriate institutions, government agencies, individuals and programs.

Terry O'Rourke then discussed the need for strategies for the development of a uniform system of sign language and a delivery system to disseminate it across the country. The standardization of sign language needs to be flexible while preventing various programs from going off in as many different directions. Terry discussed also the problem of the different interpretations of the term "total communication."

After Fred's and Terry's talks, the rest of the first morning's session was spent brainstorming on position paper topics. The topics were then discussed in the afternoon with the following priorities decided:

I. **General Policy Statement** (completed): This position paper should include the concepts outlined in the policy statement by Bob Sanderson, and the Bill of Educational Rights by George Propp. It was also agreed that it should include: A Definition or Description of Total Communication (completed separate position paper), Consumer Involvement-Representation, Interpreter Service.

II. **Postsecondary Programs** (See CEA-SD Position—Bob Davila): This should cover: Four-year liberal arts, four-year

integrated colleges, universities and technical programs; community college programs; regional technical and vocational programs.

III. Professional Training: This should include: teachers/teacher-trainers; supervisors-administrators; allied professionals.

IV. Parents (completed): This should include: Coalition of NAD and parents as consumers; early childhood education programs for deaf infants/preschoolers and their families.

Other projects (long range) which need to be undertaken by the committee include: Education Section at the NAD Convention; lay and student information on deafness; annotated bibliography on education of the deaf; closer affiliation with state associations' education committees and agencies; the national education committee should serve as a resource to the state associations in their efforts regarding educational concerns; program evaluation and endorsement; guidelines for transition to total communication.

The following committee members were chosen to concentrate on each of the four major papers:

I. General Policy Statement—Merv Garretson, George Propp, Bob Anderson.

II. Postsecondary Programs — Don Moores, Bob Davila, Dick Babb.

III. Professional Training—Terry O'Rourke, Babs Brasel, Gene Thomure.

IV. Parents—Connie Yannacone, Kay Meadow, Hilde Schlesinger.

V. Total Communication — Definition—Ken Brasel.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent as a total committee in putting ideas to the smaller committees writing position papers.

Second Day

Each of the smaller committees met to discuss the outline and methods to be used in developing its position paper. The full committee then met to listen to each of the small committees and offer suggestions for the position papers. The meeting adjourned at noon.

Recommendation: Composition of all future NAD Education Committees should automatically include all deaf individuals serving on boards or advisory committees of educational agencies and institutions.

A budget is of vital necessity if this committee is to be a viable and influential body. This budget must include funds for at least one or two meetings a year of the committee itself as well as funds for individual committee members to travel to various states to assist state chapters in their attempts to become an influential consumer input on policy making bodies and to closely coordinate with Washington in Federal legislation.

Closer ties with state association education committees should be developed and a nationwide network established. This could be accomplished by inclusion of state education committee chairpersons in the communication chain, with copies of minutes and correspondence going to them and feedback requested at all times, especially prior to committee meetings.

Parents and Preschool

(Position Paper)

(NAD Education Committee)

Prepared by: Hilde S. Schlesinger, M. D. Kathryn P. Meadow. Ph.D., Constance Yannacone, Mental Health Services for the Deaf, June 1973.

I. Affiliation of Parents with NAD:

A. THE NAD SHOULD INVITE THE PARENTS' ORGANIZATION TO BECOME AFFILIATED. Members of the NAD and the parents of deaf children have many common interests and concerns. Each group has much to offer the other. It would seem that efforts to improve opportunities for deaf children would be increased if parents of deaf children and members of the NAD were to pool their resources and talents. Therefore, a strong invitation should be offered to the parents' organization to join the NAD as an affiliate. Guidelines for patterns of support, responsibility and obligation would be developed along mutually acceptable lines by representatives of both groups.

B. A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF DEAF CHILDREN AND ADULTS THAT COULD BE IMPLEMENTED BEST THROUGH LEGISLATIVE ACTION. Joint action by parents of deaf children and deaf adults is seen as more effective than either group working alone. An important phase of activity includes the formulation of a lobby for the improvement of opportunities for deaf persons of all ages. Communication networks should be established so they could be organized quickly as the need arises. The possibility of employing a professional lobbyist should be investigated. This person would be responsible for keeping records on positions of all Congressmen on legislation affecting deaf persons; disseminate information regarding pending legislation; establish a clearinghouse for state and local legislative guidelines; act generally as a resource person and lobbyist for more effective legislative action by members of the NAD.

C. EFFORTS TO LOCATE NEW SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF DEAF CHILDREN AND ADULTS SHOULD BE MADE. This could well be a joint effort on the part of present NAD membership and the parent affiliates. Private foundations, industry and individual philanthropists might be approached to fill the gaps left by shrinking public funds. Efforts should be redoubled to insure that publicly-funded programs for the deaf population are not eliminated disproportionately.

D. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATION ARE SEEN AS IMPORTANT POSSIBILITIES FOR JOINT ACTION BY THE NAD AND THE PARENT AFFILIATES. Much important progress has been achieved in recent years in the education of the general public about deafness, and in the fostering of positive public attitudes concerning deaf individuals. The National Theatre of the

Deaf, local and national television programs about deafness, magazine and newspaper articles and other media presentations all have added to wider public knowledge about deafness. However, much remains to be done that can best be accomplished by parents of deaf children working together with deaf adults. This work should include the dissemination of information to related professionals as well as to the public at large. Efforts should be made to encourage the use of appropriate Federal funds for these purposes. Programs administered through the Office of Education have done much in the past to improve public information about deafness. This agency and others should be encouraged to do even more in the future.

E. STATE AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF AND FOR THE DEAF SHOULD ATTEMPT TO CONTACT MORE HEARING PARENTS OF DEAF CHILDREN. Organizations that now admit only deaf persons to membership should consider changing their formal bylaws or informal practices in order to encourage increased participation in all forms of activity by the hearing parents of deaf children. Too often negative attitudes toward and from the deaf community are escalated by conscious or unconscious discrimination against the hearing parents. This in turn fosters additional negative attitudes toward the deaf community and is contrary to the mutual interests of deaf children, their parents and of deaf adults.

II. Preschool-Infant Programs

A. THE NAD SUPPORTS THE RIGHT OF PARENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN EDUCATIONAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THEIR DEAF CHILD. Schools should establish procedures for including parents on committees that consider: 1) curriculum; 2) communication methodology; 3) consultants; 4) teacher selection; 5) transportation and 6) health and supportive services. Special education should reflect the general trend in education toward parent involvement in formulating educational policy. Parents have a right to be informed regarding available programs, current trends in the field of deaf education and issues relating to deafness. This means that professionals have the responsibility to be well informed in their fields of competence and to disseminate that information in a clear and unbiased manner to the parents of the children they serve. This will enable parents to make appropriate decisions affecting their children's education. Parents have a right to develop fully their unique role. Parents should be encouraged to develop a style of relating to their children with which they feel comfortable. They should not be expected to assume the role of educators with their own children.

B. DEAF PARENTS HAVE THE RIGHT TO INTERPRETER'S SERVICES AT ALL AGENCIES SERVING THEIR CHILDREN. Pediatricians, otologists, audiologists and teachers should be encouraged to develop their skills in total communication so that optimum communication can

exist between deaf parents and the professionals. If the professional does not use sign language, an interpreter should be provided. Only in this way can deaf parent become informed regarding educational, audiological and medical information as completely as hearing parents. In the educational setting it is most important that deaf parents have interpreter services at parent meetings, parent-professional meetings and at parent-teacher conferences. Encouraging deaf parents to participate actively in preschool programs will provide them not only with necessary support and information but will also provide the hearing parents with contact with adult models. The association with deaf adults can assist with the parents in developing realistic expectations for their deaf children.

C. DEAF ADULTS HAVE A RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DETERMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY. Decision-making bodies are strongly encouraged to include deaf adults. This not only recognizes their right to be heard, but also provides the community with an opportunity for the input of unique experiences that may otherwise will be missed.

D. THE NAD ENDORSES TOTAL COMMUNICATION FOR DEAF CHILDREN, THEIR PARENTS, DEAF ADULTS AS WELL AS HEARING INDIVIDUALS IN CONTACT WITH THEM THROUGH KINSHIP, FRIENDSHIP OR PROFESSIONAL TASKS. The NAD has supported the use of sign language input and use for deaf children for many years. Research has shown that early sign language as used by deaf children of deaf parents has indeed reduced the chasm between potential and achievement so frequently reported in deaf adults. More recent research reveals that early total communication for deaf children and their hearing parents can diminish this chasm even more effectively. It has been noted that total communication used as per the definition below has the following positive results which merit the endorsement of the NAD.

1. When used in infancy:

a. Early meaningful communication between parent and child which in turn promotes:

(1) language development—

(a) greater intellectual stimulation through the increased input of meaningful visual stimuli resulting in

(b) accelerated development of receptive language which then

(c) permits earlier development of expressive language which in turn

(d) enables the deaf child to acquire language at a rate, speed and sequence more parallel to that of the hearing child

(2) parent-child interaction—

(a) reduced frustration levels for parents and child due to more successful communication, which in turn permits

(b) greater ease in socializing the child through verbal rather than physical means which in turn

(c) is believed to contribute to a more self-directed and mature adulthood.

(3) speech development (believed to be

directly related to early increased auditory contact with the environment, which may)

(a) prevent the decrease in vocalizations noted in deaf infants from six to nine months and thus

(b) provide for more natural and pleasant vocal sequences, which may in turn

(c) promote greater enjoyment and use of speech in conjunction with signs

2. When initiated beyond the age of infancy, the child, his family and his teachers will have inevitably but sometimes unconsciously evolved a gestural communication system which may range from esoteric gestures to formalized American Sign Language depending on the initial input. The attitude towards any of these manual communication systems may range from frank disdain to doubt to militant use. At this point in time the following will be of paramount importance for the successful use of total communication:

a. A genuine respect for the language of the other.

b. A genuine belief that knowledge of any particular system of communication need not interfere with the acquisition of another.

In summary NAD supports early total communication because it enhances and accelerates language and intellectual development because its usage implies greater acceptance of the deaf child and his different needs, which in turn promotes greater self esteem and a feeling of mastery of the environment. All of the above make more likely Helen Keller's kingdom of "achievement and happiness."

b. Total communication is a system of human communication which supports the auditory, visual, vocal and psychological components of human communication. It involves the simultaneous use of speech (of a particular culture) with a manual representation of each spoken word. The components are described as follows:

(1) Auditory components: total communication includes early amplification based on

(a) a careful, professional audiological examination

(b) a series of hearing aids worn on a "trial basis"

(c) a choice of optimal hearing aid which is

(d) accepted, understood and kept in optimal performance condition daily.

(2) Visual components: total communication includes early meaningful visual cues in terms of a symbolic linguistic system based in large part on the American Sign Language of the deaf. It is, however, augmented by a series of "new signs" previously unavailable to ASL. Its syntax also differs from ASL and reproduces the spoken English syntax for reasons explained below.

(3) Vocal components: total communication also includes the early promotion of speech by the deaf child with the realization that expressive manual language will precede expressive spoken language.

(4) Psychological components: language is not only a system of codified symbols by which people have agreed to abide;

it is also invested with a multitude of feelings of great importance: "My language is Me."* Thus, whether the language of any individual or group is accepted, respected, forbidden or despised, whether it is used joyfully and openly or surreptitiously and against tabu will be interpreted by each individual as acceptance or rejection of his very self. In view of this the following recommendations are made by the NAD:

(a) that each component of total communication—visual, vocal and auditory—be used by all participants: to each according to his need and from each according to his ability.

(b) that there be a realization that any language is a changing, living process growing through use and not through edict; and that ways must be found to prevent conflict and promote collaboration between the laborers and innovators of the new sign language and the users of the old.

E. THE NAD ACKNOWLEDGES THE NECESSITY OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF DEAFNESS AND IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION IN THE LIFE SPAN OF DEAF CHILDREN, AND THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING:

(1) The general public needs to have an increased awareness of the symptoms, problems and prognosis of profound congenital deafness, in order that early recognition of hearing loss may emanate from those in direct contact with the deaf baby. Increased public awareness of these issues by the general public will also improve community attitudes so that opportunities may increase in all areas of life.

2. The medical profession needs to have an increased awareness of the symptoms, problems and prognosis of profound congenital deafness. The initial diagnosis of deafness in young children is made by non-medical persons in 70% of cases included in a recent survey. This points up the tremendous need for additional information to medical students and to practicing physicians. However, realizing the limitations of an already crowded curriculum, the NAD believes that the addition of three simple suggestions would do much to improve the chances of early diagnosis and proper treatment of deafness:

a. Medical students and physicians should be advised of the importance of paying heed to parents' suspicions of hearing loss in their young children. Parents are too often proven to be accurate by later diagnosis.

b. Physicians should know that an immediate referral to a licensed and competent audiologist with experience in dealing with young children is an absolute necessity in the case of suspected hearing loss. Furthermore, some physicians need to be appraised of the fact that hearing aids and other corrective measures can be developed immediately upon diagnosis of the deafness.

c. Physicians need to know that profound

*Parker, Beulah, *My Language is Me: Psychotherapy with a Disturbed Adolescent*. New York: Basic Books, 1962.

childhood deafness often masquerades as, or exacerbates the symptoms of emotional disturbance, mental retardation and other disorders leading to developmental problems in young children.

F. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO INSTITUTE PROGRAMS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY TO TRAIN TEACHERS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS QUALIFIED TO WORK WITH DEAF INFANTS AND THEIR PARENTS THROUGH TOTAL COMMUNICATION. Parents need teachers and counselors who can serve two related functions: 1) proficient models accepting and implementing all auditory, visual and vocal aids to communication and 2) counselors who can help parents with the emotional stress and strain of adjustment to the presence of a handicapped child within the family. These two functions can best be performed by different individuals. Where this is not possible, professionals need even greater levels of skill and training to help parents and children in both areas.

G. PARENTS' "RIGHT TO KNOW" IS IMPORTANT IN THE CONTEXT OF COMPLETE INFORMATION REGARDING BOTH THE LIMITATIONS AND THE POSSIBLE ATTAINMENTS OF DEAF CHILDREN IN EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL AREAS. It is important, particularly in programs designed for parents of young deaf children, that a balance be achieved between cautious optimism and the possibility of low achievement. Many deaf children have handicaps in addition to auditory loss. Educational, social and vocational achievement for these children is proportionately more problematical. Deafness as an auditory deprivation need not lead to low achievement. However, deafness that leads to an absence of meaningful communication leads to low educational and vocational achievement; deafness that leads to overprotection and social isolation resulting in low social skills. The most damaging handicaps of deafness are amenable to prevention that can best begin through work with parents in the preschool years.

H. IMPROVED AUDIOLOGICAL SERVICES FOR YOUNG DEAF CHILDREN ARE AN IMMEDIATE AND URGENT NECESSITY. Comprehensive plans for training professionals in working with young deaf children must include further emphasis on requirements for pediatric audiologists. Just as teachers of deaf preschoolers need special training in audiology, sign language and psychology for parents counseling, pediatric audiologists need auxiliary training in sign language and psychology. We feel strongly that the current surge toward and emphasis on the addition of sign language to the deaf child's repertoire of skills must not blur the responsibility of his parents and professionals to give him the best possible opportunity to utilize residual hearing.

General Educational Policy Statement (Of the National Association of The Deaf)

(Robert Anderson, Robert Sanderson,
George Propp, Kenneth E. Brasel)

Despite the rather generous funding through Federal and state agencies for research, experimentation and program development in the area of the education of the deaf (hearing impaired) during the last decade there is still unassailable evidence of experiences indicating that the typical deaf student is not receiving maximum benefit from his educational programs and any cut in support at this time would be immature and disastrous.

The National Association of the Deaf recognizes that a majority of hearing impaired individuals in American society are being excluded from the full attainment of the "American Dream." The typical deaf individual is not being afforded the opportunity of attaining the educational levels he is potentially capable of and that are necessary to assure self-realization and economic self-sufficiency. Despite the best of intentions and voluminous rhetoric to bring the handicapped into the mainstream of American society, there is a stigma attached to deafness which is determined as much by educational deprivation as the disability per se.

The American tradition implies the availability of education to all citizens as one of the cornerstones of our democratic society. Deaf citizens whose power of choice in a world of sound is already drastically reduced should not be further demoralized by inadequate educational opportunities. Thus, every possible effort should be made and no cost spared to provide the deaf with opportunities to develop their potential to the fullest.

The National Association of the Deaf, representing the deaf from all walks of life, does possess the concern and the background to play a significant role in the implementation of educational changes for all the hearing impaired. For this reason, the NAD has reappraised its previous positions and herewith wishes to make known its present policy and position.

The general aims of education of the hearing impaired in terms broad enough to encompass all possible variations are aptly stated by Charles Silberman as:

1. The development of children's language ability, with particular emphasis on communicating **freely** and **comfortably**.
2. The development of a positive attitude toward learning and a personal sense of worth.
3. The development of an intellectual base; i.e., learning how to learn, how to process information, how to solve problems and how to distinguish cause and effect and how to classify and label.
4. The acquisition of subject matter content, as well as the social skills involved in getting along well with others.

The distinction between a good educational program and a poor one is largely determined by adequate funding and how efficiently and effectively the program achieves these goals. It should be stressed

that none of these goals can be effectively reached without a reliable, high fidelity communication base.

Realizing that the need is great and that the climate for educational change is favorable, the National Association of the Deaf feels deeply committed to encouraging and working towards the goals of better educational opportunities for the hearing impaired. This commitment is to be guided by the 17 major tenets which are stated below.

1. THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEAF SHOULD BE UNIVERSAL. Every hearing impaired child and adult should have access to an educational program where the curricula and teaching strategies are especially designed and developed to meet the needs of these students individually. Every hearing impaired child from the multiply handicapped to the gifted, should have the maximum opportunity to achieve to the fullest.

2. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED SHOULD BE CONSISTENT AND EQUITABLE. There should be no geographic distinctions, nor discrimination between individuals of different racial origin, economic status, intelligence, degree of hearing loss or age. Rural children and adults of all races, economic status, intelligence and degree of hearing loss should have the same opportunity as all children and adults from the more affluent urban areas.

3. THE DEAF CONSUMER SHOULD BE REPRESENTED WHERE THERE IS A CONCERN OR DECISION AFFECTING THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. The most serious indictment in education of the hearing impaired lies in the fact that deaf adults have largely been excluded from the feedback loop which is essential for effective school planning. This is not to detract from the parents, who also have a consumer role in order to develop realistic expectations and aspirations for deaf children; there is the need for some interaction with deaf adults. Deaf adults and parents of deaf children have a right to and should demand accurate and objective information from all agencies concerned with the education of the deaf so that they can carry out their consumer responsibilities.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF TOTAL COMMUNICATION APPEARS TO BE THE ANSWER TO THE COMMUNICATION PROBLEM THAT THWARTS HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT. Every deaf child should have the opportunity to develop and use all modes of communication. Total communication, according to the research results to date, is the communication approach that is most effective in settings involving hearing impaired children, especially where there are several individuals with different abilities. It also appears to be extremely effective in facilitating language, cognitive development and psychological growth of hearing impaired children in the 0-5 year age range. (Definition of total communication follows as a separate position paper.)

5. THE AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE, THE PRIME COMMUNICATION MODAL-

ITY OF THE DEAF, SHOULD BE STABILIZED AND PROTECTED FROM ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS CHANGE. There is the danger of fragmenting the American Sign Language into an assortment exceeding the normal growth of local and regional dialects of any language. Well-meaning individuals and groups are going in different directions modifying the American Sign Language (Ameslan) to their own particular taste or need. Some authoritative body should control and implement necessary changes in Ameslan so that any system adopted for educational purposes will be and remain relatively uniform throughout the country and yet consistent with linguistic principles.

6. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS SHOULD BEGIN AT THE HOME. Parents of hearing impaired infants must be educated and trained to realize that the first years of life are the crucial years. The parents must realize that fluent, easily accessible, two-way communication is an essential tool needed in the environment of the hearing impaired individual. Parents need assistance from schools, organizations and agencies to better carry out their responsibility. It is the responsibility of schools to immediately provide parents with counseling, educate them on deafness and teach them to communicate with their deaf child as soon as identification is made.

7. TEACHERS OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED SHOULD BE COMPETENT IN TOTAL COMMUNICATION. Teachers should be constantly improving their skills and this should include the ability to communicate manually, simultaneously with speech and the utilization of audio visual media. These skills should be required on a "competency" basis in teacher-training programs. The teachers should also be trained to make every effort to encourage and educate parents to acquire these skills and to include their deaf child as a full member of the family.

8. IN THE EDUCATION OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED, INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND TRIED. Traditional practices in the education of the deaf have not achieved desirable goals and the hope for the future lies in the application of new theories and the mastery of the various forces of learning theories and instructional technology. Change should be made on the basis of realistic intents and outcomes with the results carefully assessed and evaluated.

9. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND SUPERVISED BY COMPETENT PEOPLE AT THE STATE OR REGIONAL LEVEL. Program planning at the local level, unless there is a large number of hearing impaired students, tends to foster a "little red school-house" approach which is frequently subject to the inclinations and whims of individual personalities. The National Association of the Deaf is interested in quality programs, not quantity. The NAD realizes that it is not practical nor feasible

to have quality programs in every community; thus the need for competent state supervision that **will not** permit the quality and breadth of an educational program to suffer for the sake of "keeping the child at home" or to satisfy the local program's determination to set up "one room school-houses" under the guise of providing for all children locally.

10. EDUCATION OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED SHOULD BE A CONTINUOUS PROCESS. Educational services should be provided for the hearing impaired as long as there is a desire or a need. Continuing education classes should be made available and packaged materials should be provided for independent learning. Schools need to teach the students how they can ably teach themselves so learning will continue after secondary schooling. The constantly changing technology of today's industry results in the average worker needing retraining a minimum of five times; thus leaving the deaf worker at a severe disadvantage without appropriate resources to take advantage of retraining opportunities.

11. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED SHOULD BE IN ANY FIELD WHERE HEARING IS NOT ESSENTIAL. There should be encouragement and support for those deaf individuals whose aspirations take them from the stereotyped areas of career preparation traditionally provided for the deaf. Financial support and special services should be made available for those in uncommon fields as well as those in the traditional fields. Such support is necessary and should be rightfully provided at the graduate level of college training as well as in vocational, technical and undergraduate training. A deaf individual is discriminately deprived of graduate level training when funds are not available for support services such as counseling, interpreting, and note-taking that permit the deaf individual to benefit from the graduate program.

12. SCHOOL PROGRAMS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED MUST BECOME CAREER ORIENTED. Schools must keep pace with rapidly changing technology and realize that it is difficult to provide the handicapped student with marketable skills at a reasonable cost-effectiveness ratio. Career education, prevocational and vocational training is needed so that our hearing impaired students can be equal to or better than their hearing counterparts when they enter the job market. Local and state schools must consider regional facilities if their programs are inadequate.

13. POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED MUST BE CONTINUED AND IMPROVED. The number of postsecondary programs available to the deaf population has increased in the country and is greatly appreciated. Higher education and vocational-technical programs with supportive services are preparing our deaf population for first class roles in society. There is a need for continued and improved programs where the greater percentage of our school

graduates whose needs are not being met will have more vocational choices. Present funding through state and Federal agencies needs to continue with other sources for such postsecondary training program to be investigated and possibly used.

14. A MAJOR EFFORT NEEDS TO BE DIRECTED TOWARDS THE EDUCATION OF THE EXCEPTIONAL DEAF CHILDREN. Research studies indicate that about one-third to one-half of the deaf population entering school at the present time are classified multiply handicapped. Schools need to improve their capabilities to meet the needs of these children. Another group that needs special attention is the gifted deaf students. Resource centers and individualized instruction are needed items in many school programs to meet the needs of these exceptional deaf students. Schools should also be concerned with the postschool problems of the multiply handicapped and offer assistance whenever they can. Such programs will have to be supported at both state and Federal levels.

15. SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF NEED TO BE INVESTIGATED VIA SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION. A centralized clearing house for research should be set up to establish priorities, coordinate research projects and coordinate acquired data to schools, agencies, organizations of the deaf and to parent organizations. Findings need to be shared with the research and university community to avoid duplication, coordinate efforts and enhance progress. Results should be transmitted in a manner that application in the classroom can take place. Findings sent to organizations and parent groups may foster needed legislation.

16. THE EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES OF INTERPRETERS. With more educational opportunities come the need for more qualified interpreters. The schools, certain agencies and the deaf community have the responsibility of recruitment and training of interpreters. Financial compensation for interpreters must be worked out. Membership in the Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf should be encouraged with membership lists made available to educational institutions.

17. GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION SHARING TO THE PUBLIC ON THE HANDICAP OF DEAFNESS IS DESPERATELY NEEDED. An informed public will be more receptive to deaf citizens when they try to carry out their community responsibilities. It is the job of the professionals, parents and the deaf people themselves to request and supply the mass media with the vital information that would aid in understanding the deaf. Accomplishments and favorable incidents involving the deaf should be reported as this will contradict the undesirable reporting from which many people erroneously generalize the undesirable characters and of isolated deaf individuals to all the deaf.

Total Communication (Kenneth E. Brasel)

Total communication (TC) is a non-discriminatory approach to communication and human interactions, involving deaf children from birth throughout their educational process. It is not a specific instructional method nor is it a rigid communication method. It is a philosophical approach based upon the premise that every child has a right to take full advantage of his environment and to have equal educational opportunities; and that this is possible only when the prerequisites for cognitive development (specifically language acquisition) are met. These prerequisites boil down to two major conditions. The first and foremost condition is that the child's environment, from infancy, should provide him with language input that is (for the deaf child) presented in such a way that it is completely receivable (visible in its entirety). The second major condition is that a method of expressive communication be readily accessible to the deaf child by age two; to enable the child to express himself, receive feedback conceptually and grammatically, and to enable him to generate and modify syntactic rules of English.

Total communication as described by Dr. David Denton is a philosophy of permitting the deaf child the "right to learn to use **any and all** forms of communication available to develop language and **psychosocial** competence. This includes the full spectrum of communication modes, including child devised gestures, speech, formal signs, fingerspelling, speechreading, reading and writing. Every deaf child should also be provided the opportunity to learn to use any remnant of residual hearing he may have, by employment of the best possible electronic equipment for **diagnosis when amplification is helpful and not more confusing to the child, or overloading the child's cognitive processes, or merely amplification of grossly distorted sound.** (Words underlined are the author's.)

Total communication differs from the simultaneous approach in two major ways: 1) emphasis and 2) purpose. The simultaneous approach is merely a communication tool for the teacher to assist in conveying content.

The emphasis in total communication is much more comprehensive in its scope. It goes beyond merely providing the student with an opportunity to understand from whatever method he can. It not only insures two-way communication but begins at as early an age as is possible in order to provide as full a language environment as is possible while retaining the goal of oral/aural training to the degree the child is capable (without risking the language and academic deprivation that occurs during the years of auditory, speechreading and language development that must be achieved before academic growth can occur at a more rapid pace if at all in the oral-only approach). The purpose is to not only enable the child to gain knowledge but to develop all his

skills to the fullest of his potential without slighting any aspect of growth for the sake of others.

The NAD strongly supports the philosophy of total communication as it allows the infant and preschool deaf children to take advantage of the critical years (1 to 5) for language acquisition and development. Although initial language acquisition and development may be manifested by the child primarily through the manual aspects of TC, the NAD fully supports the encouragement and development of the oral skills but feels strongly that such oral skills will attain a higher degree of proficiency once a strong language foundation and a healthy self-concept has been established. The NAD is firmly opposed to oral practices which suppress free self-expression and lead to the demeaning of the individual and generate feelings that first class status can only be achieved through mastery of oral skills. There is no question that highly developed oral skills are extremely beneficial to any deaf person and that the NAD desires such for all deaf individuals, but the NAD abhors the damage which results when educators become so obsessed with development of the oral skills that academic and psychosocial development are shortchanged and/or often interfered with.

The NAD also wishes to express its concern over the developing controversy, over how or what form manual communication should take in the philosophy of total communication. First of all, it should be said that differences of opinion are healthy and vital to any field or profession and the NAD encourages openminded examination, experimentation and research into effective utilization of manual communication within the total communication framework. However, there are two areas of concern to the NAD at this time: 1) the proliferation of "new" sign systems—each of which has its group of advocates and each of which claims their system is the "only" way and 2) the seemingly total disregard for the individual child—his requirements at each development stage and his need to establish his own identity.

With regard to the first concern, there seems to be several reasons for caution. The NAD is especially concerned about the violation of basic linguistic principles and the apparent trend toward evangelizing without appropriate research to determine the value of certain ultra-sophisticated methods of using manual communication. Second, there is the lack of uniformity among "new" systems which could prevent communication from taking place other than among local groups of children and complicates the task of providing universally adequate preservice training for teachers. More important, many of the "new" systems tend to cut deaf children off from deaf adults, thus depriving the children of an important source of growth and knowledge as well as potential identification figures. The second and perhaps more important concern is the failure of the supporters of the various "new" systems to recognize the needs of the indi-

vidual child and to adapt the method of communication to meet his specific developmental needs. While research has conclusively shown every child is unique in the way he learns and acquires language and that manual communication is beneficial to most deaf children, research has not been conducted on the effectiveness of the various forms that manual communication can take. Until such research has been accomplished, rather than support any **specific** "new" system of manual communication, the NAD will support any approach which will establish effective and meaningful **two-way** communication between the deaf child and those humans in his environment and this communication **MUST** take place at the child's level. Recent research by the author has demonstrated a distinct advantage to early language exposure via Manual English. (If the child is very young he may require a "baby talk" form of manual communication for his own expressive use in direct conversation, but he should also be exposed to Manual English—which utilizes signs from the American Sign Language but follows English word order rules and exposes him to speech and speechreading.) As he grows in his expressive language there is the need to constantly modify his English syntax, yet allowing him to become familiar with Ameslan and its beauty and uniqueness for expression, prose, poetry, drama and song. At the same time it should be recognized that if the individual is a teenager with minimal competency in English syntax then Manual English will be of little usefulness (no more comprehensible to him than written English at the fifth grade level and higher) in his learning to cope with everyday living problems and competing in the employment market. In other words, there is no specific form of manual communication which is **THE** correct form for every deaf individual. The infants' needs will differ from that of the young adult with minimal language skills; the needs of the intermediate aged deaf child who has received total communication from infancy will differ from one whose previous education has been "oral only," etc.

In discussing total communication as defined by the NAD it is necessary to define several other terms now in vogue. There are four major forms which manual communication can take: 1) Ameslan, 2) Manual English, 3) Siglish and 4) Fingerspelling.

AMESLAN: The mode of communication preferred and used by the majority of deaf individuals. This mode of communication employs gestures, facial and body expression, pantomime and fingerspelling as well. Fingerspelling use is, for the most part, minimal and primarily used for names, but the amount is dependent upon the communicants, topic and situation. The syntactic structure of Ameslan deviates from that of English syntax and is considered by some authorities to be a language in and of itself. Other authorities claim it is not a distinct language from English but more of a dialect of English or the manifestation

of failures of our traditional approaches to teaching language. Some say it is a telegraphic form of English and because of its graphic properties is not dependent upon many of the syntactic rules that spoken and written English rely upon. The NAD recognizes that many of these questions need extensive research before their solutions can be reached. Despite these ambiguities, it is conclusive, via observational data, that Ameslan not only serves a very useful and functional purpose in communication among adult deaf individuals but is extremely beautiful and unique and has contributed to the cultural and fine arts aspects of society (both the deaf and the hearing in society).

The question of its usefulness and place in the development of English syntax (a goal which has top priority and support of the NAD) in deaf children is one which desperately needs research and experimentation.

MANUAL ENGLISH: The use of signs from American Sign Language and fingerspelling maintaining the proper word order of English syntax. This approach may or may not include some of the basic prefix and suffix signs and the use of initial letters signs to specify synonyms that have been developed in some of the new sign systems such as SEE¹, SEE², and LOVE. This approach may also be used simultaneously with speech or mouthing of words. The NAD strongly encourages the use and experimentation of Manual English in educational settings but does not feel the evidence exists at this time that supports Manual English as THE system for deaf children of all ages and levels of ability.

SIGLISH: This term has often been confused with Manual English. English syntax cannot be conveyed using only signs from the American Sign Language without the supplement of fingerspelling; therefore, the NAD reserves this term "Siglish" for the new sign systems such as SEE¹, SEE², LOVE and other similar systems. These systems are an attempt at developing a manual form of English by creating manual symbols for morphemes. Although these developments have contributed to the refinement of Manual English with their prefixes, suffixes and initial letter signs, the NAD has reservations that prevent any official recognition of these new systems. Such reservations stem from questions regarding the linguistic soundness of the theories upon which these systems will have on the educational development of deaf children. Carefully designed research and evaluation of these systems is vitally necessary before any widespread use can be condoned.

FINGERSPELLING: Often referred to as "writing in the air and dactylology," fingerspelling consists of singlehand symbols for each of the 26 letters of the English alphabet. Words and sentences are most accurately reproduced manually via rapid fingerspelling. Although there are many deaf individuals who are capable of expressing and receiving fingerspelling at a rate near

or at the rate of spoken language, many individuals who are not intensively trained in fingerspelling and possessed with the necessary language and receptive skills are capable of benefiting from this form of communication.

Fingerspelling is a much finer movement than sign language and therefore is more visually demanding on the audience and for the majority of hearing teachers of the deaf a much slower method of communication. If fingerspelling cannot be expressed and received at the normal speaking rate; then it works in opposition to basic learning principles and the goal of intelligible speech development. Research is also needed to determine the age and visual acuity required to effectively receive fingerspelling. Until research shows that one- and two-year-old deaf children possess the cognitive and visual development necessary to fully comprehend Visual English¹ and that normal speech rate and rhythmic patterns can be maintained the NAD strongly feels that fingerspelling is most beneficial as part of Manual English and Ameslan in its role of filling the gaps left by the limited vocabulary in signs and by its ability to add preciseness to the language of signs. It is the contention of the NAD that with our present knowledge the ideal learning environment is where a child is exposed to total communication from infancy and that the manual aspect of total communication supplements the oral/aural.

The manual component of total communication should provide the child with two major prerequisites to cognitive growth. 1) Early language exposure to English syntax in its entirety and 2) early expressive skills that provide the child with the ability to develop expressive language and begin to generate his own rules of English syntax separate and prior to the age he would otherwise be able to if he must await sufficient oral skills. Ameslan allows the child to express himself as young as age one and a Manual English environment provides him with the model, feedback and reinforcement of the speech-reading and his self-generation of the rules of English syntax. As he grows and develops the need for and use of fingerspelling and speech will increase proportionately with his level of language development which is allowed to develop normally rather than rotely learned through sterile and structured lessons at too late an age and confounded by simultaneous learning of the oral skills from which he must also receive his language input.

The minimal discussion of the oral aspects is not to be construed to mean any deemphasis of the oral but a recognition that a strong body of knowledge already exists on oral instruction and the present need is to clarify and describe the manual component that will best aid the child's growth in language, communication and psychosocial development.

¹ The combined use of speech and fingerspelling with all deaf children as opposed to the Rochester Method which switches from oral only to oral communication supplemented by fingerspelling after the primary years.

International Relations Committee Report Yerker Andersson, Chairman

The International Relations Committee as a whole met twice and its chairman had several informal meetings with individual members. At the first meeting, the committee agreed to adopt the following guidelines:

1. Establish a registry of deaf and hearing persons who are familiar with the language of signs who are also fluent in the use of foreign languages or the international language of signs.
2. Encourage state associations, clubs, other organizations such as the RID and professional groups and schools for the deaf to establish a course in the WFD language of signs and promote the study and use of the WFD language of signs.
3. Develop an information sharing program with associations of the deaf and key individuals in other countries.
4. Encourage the involvement of more deaf persons in attending conferences or meetings in foreign countries.
5. Assist in the selection of NAD representatives who attend meetings in other nations as representatives of the deaf people in the United States.
6. Establish a mailing list of key individuals working with the deaf in other countries.

We are pleased to report that most of these guidelines are completed:

1. The registry will be turned over to the Executive Secretary. In the future, new names will be included in the registry for which the committee will be responsible.
2. A memorandum was sent to all state associations, clubs and other groups. Most inquiries came from schools for the deaf, professional persons and state associations of the deaf.
3. The information sharing program was initiated in April 1974. A bulletin describing our progress in various fields such as technology, education, communication was sent to all foreign associations of the deaf.
4. Occasionally, news about conferences or meetings in foreign countries have been published in **THE DEAF AMERICAN** or **American Annals of the Deaf**.
5. As there were no meetings in other nations during the past two years, no selection of NAD representatives was necessary. However, the Board and Executive Secretary have been urged to let the committee screen the candidates for the position of delegates and make recommendations.
6. The mailing list of key individuals in other countries is not completed because we have been unable to find such individuals within a short time.

Since we have requested that at least one of us should remain in the International Relations Committee for the next two years we expect that all of these guidelines will be continued.

I have received and replied to letters from numerous individuals, organizations of the deaf and schools, both American and foreign. Since the committee had no budget, letters were sent at my own

expense but the NAD provided us with envelopes and stationery. It is gratifying for us to see that the committee has been recognized by or has been called to the attention of several foreign associations of the deaf. Our memorandums have also been published in both American and foreign magazines for the deaf.

At my request, the Executive Secretary invited me to attend the 1975 WFD Congress Advisory Board meetings as an observer. I also attended the meetings of subcommittees on the arrangements of the VII World Congress of the WFD under the Principal Investigator's direction. I have shared my experience with the members of this board or subcommittees.

It is our strong wish that the International Relations Committee become an advisory board for the NAD Board and the Executive Secretary. It must be kept in mind that since the range of problems the NAD Board is facing is always very wide, the Board may occasionally need expert help from outside sources in attacking the problems. Since members of the International Relations Committee presumably are experts in foreign relations, the committee should ideally become an important asset for the Board and the Executive Secretary. We strongly believe that no matter how much attention the NAD must give to the welfare of deaf persons in the United States, the NAD must maintain a strong relationship with the World Federation of the Deaf and foreign associations of the deaf. Many foreign associations of the deaf recognize the NAD as a leading force in the deaf world.

Here we wish to thank the President for his encouragement and interest in our work, the Executive Secretary for his permission to let me attend the meetings of the WFD Advisory Board and willingness to carry out our requests and the Principal Investigator for his efforts to share information, correspondence and other matters relating to the World Congress with us.

The members of the International Relations Committee have been Jack Gannon, Mervin Garretson and Jerald Jordan. Both Jordan and Garretson have had extensive experience with foreign relations and Gannon is experienced in public relations. All of these members gave invaluable advice or suggestions. My warmest thanks to these gentlemen!

It is too early to predict what effects our guidelines have had on NAD relations with foreign associations of the deaf, since our terms in the International Relations Committee has been too short. Nevertheless, we are convinced that if our guidelines are firmly implemented and also if the Board and the Executive Secretary follow them, the International Relations Committee can become an important part of the NAD and a contribution to deaf people of the world.

Region Committees Project Report (Donald L. Irwin, Coordinator)

"Cooperative Regional Committees:
Four Regional Committees would be estab-

lished, composed of the president of each state association and the regional NAD Representative(s). NAD Board members would be responsible for organizing their regions and subsequently serve as liaison men between these regions and the NAD President. However, each regional committee would elect its own chairman . . ." (Platform and Objectives of Don G. Pettingill, candidate for President, National Association of the Deaf).

From this message, heard loud and clear at the 1972 NAD Convention in Miami Beach, Fla., a course of action was set to implement this "dream"—the establishment of four permanent National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees—with a proposal entitled, "RECOMMENDATIONS for the implementation of permanent National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees."

RECOMMENDATIONS for the implementation of permanent National Association of the Deaf Regional Committees: Briefly, the above underlined, a copy of which was sent to each member of the NAD Executive Board and Home Office, dealt with the following: 1) composition of membership in the proposed NAD Regional Committees, 2) outline showing what states belong in what regions, 3) purposes, 4) functions and 5) course of action.

Although we did reach number six (6) of the **Course of Action**, we seem to be stymied for some reason or another at this point and have been for some time. One can only assume that the causes for this might be: 1) that the section on **Course of Action** did not make clear as to what was desired of the eight (8) regional NAD Executive Board members, 2) that they were "too busy" or 3) that they did not want to get "involved." These assumptions are based on the fact that three consecutive letters, dealing with number six (6), were sent to each of the regional NAD Executive Board members and the response was poor.

May 6, 1973, Communication:

A letter, dated May 6, 1973, was sent to each NAD Cooperating Member (state) association president and to each Representative who attended the 1972 NAD Convention in Miami Beach, Fla. In addition to outlining the Purposes and Functions of the proposed NAD Regional Committees in the letter, it served as a "get involved" and "publicity" statement for the project. Even though the letter indicated a no-response at that time, the reaction to it was good as some state associations, at their conventions, voted to send delegates to their respective NAD Regional Committee preliminary meeting.

May 18, 1974, Communication:

A letter, dated May 18, 1974, was sent to each member of the NAD Executive Board and to each NAD Cooperating Member (state) association president, dealing briefly with the present status of the NAD Regional Committees project. It also mentioned that a copy of the Report to the

NAD President on the activities of the NAD Regional Committees and a copy of the Resolution on the implementation of the NAD Regional Committees, to be presented at the NAD Convention in Seattle, would be forthcoming in the near future.

Resolution: To be considered a part of this report, a Resolution is hereby included. (I am sending extra copies of the Resolution along with a "bill" form, in hopes that this can be presented to the Council of Representatives for consideration and, ultimately, approved). As you will note, the Resolution is both necessary and lengthy. There are reasons for this. It was done so there would be a minimal number of "questions" and an explanation of the "basics" regarding the concepts and workings of the NAD Regional Committees. As for the Resolution being necessary, it would give the project (NAD Regional Committees) the needed leverage and impetus for implementation without interruption and delay.

Model Constitution and Bylaws (NAD Regional Committees): A proposed Model Constitution and Bylaws for the NAD Regional Committees is now in the process of being drawn up. When completed, it is hoped that it will meet the needs of all four NAD Regional Committees. However, it should be understood that the Model can be adjusted according to each NAD Regional Committee's needs and wishes.

Summary: There is no question in many of our minds that the full realization of the NAD Regional Committees will bring about a closer relationship between the NAD and the NAD Cooperating Member (state) associations, which, in all reality, could lead to most solidified and respected voice representing the whole deaf community in the United States. Thus, all deaf will be able to share in the fruits of prosperity and have a "place under the sun," which is so rightfully ours. We can do this, through the establishment of the four NAD Regional Committees—perhaps, the ultimate salvation of the National Association of the Deaf.

We must act now!

"The future does not belong to those who are content with today, apathetic toward common problems and their fellow men alike, timid and fearful in the face of new ideas and bold projects. Rather it will belong to those who can blend vision, reason, and courage in a personal commitment to the ideals and great enterprise of American society."—Edward M. Kennedy

Conclusion: Mr. President, I am extremely happy to have the opportunity to serve as Coordinator of the NAD Regional Committees, working with you and having your trust and confidence. I also am grateful to have the chance to know you better—a man truly dedicated to the cause and advancement of ALL the deaf.

I stand ready to continue serving as Coordinator of the NAD Regional Committees, or in any other way that I can be of assistance to the National Association of the Deaf.

**Report of the Research and Development
Committee—June 1972-May 1974
(Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Chairman)**

I. Committee Membership: The membership of the committee was increased by the addition of two members during the biennium. Present members are: Yerker Andersson, Leon Auerbach, Alan B. Crammatte, Marcus Delk, Augustine Gentile, Leo Jacobs, Frank J. Nechick, Don Pettingill (ex-officio), Peter Ries, Jerome Schein, chairman, Frederick Schreiber, (ex-officio), McCay Vernon.

II. Meetings: Formal meetings of the committee were held April 30, 1973, and September 24, 1973. Interim contacts have been maintained by correspondence.

III. Issues Discussed:

1. The National Census of the Deaf Population is completed. The book went to press May 15, 1974.

2. A proposal for developmental activities to aid elderly deaf people has been discussed. Of particular interest was the suggested Deaf Service Corps. Further action on these programs will be considered at the next meeting of the committee.

3. The committee wishes to provide technical assistance to state associations conducting research. Several state associations have expressed a desire for such help and the committee members feel these activities are within their purview and competence.

4. In its last report, the committee sought guidance from the NAD Board as to its future course. Again, the committee requests that the Board express the NAD's desires with respect to the role and functions of the committee.

**Grassroots Leadership Training Workshops
(Albert T. Pimentel)**

President Pettingill asked me to develop a plan and conduct workshops for deaf community leaders in cooperation with the state associations of the deaf. This has been done in cooperation with the Gallaudet College Office of Public Service Programs.

During the past year weekend leadership training programs have been conducted in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Texas, South Carolina and Connecticut. Other workshops are scheduled for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

Participants have generally represented leadership positions in state associations and their chapters, clubs for the deaf, FRAT groups, religious groups and athletic affairs. Each group in a state has been encouraged to select their own candidates for training instead of the usual procedure of one or two individuals selecting all of the participants. Local leaders receiving training have represented a variety of education and language ability levels with the only requirement being that participants have good manual communication skills.

The training has concentrated on getting participants to examine their own personalities as they see themselves and as others see them. Strengths, weaknesses and hidden potentials of participants were

evaluated with the goal of assisting individuals to be more effective in group leadership work. Basic parliamentary procedures have been reviewed in combination with the role that personality plays in effective business meeting operations.

Leadership training also has included some emphasis on building good political contacts and the need to participate in the political process of one's state. Each workshop has invited a prominent political leader to address the group. This has accomplished two purposes—deaf leaders have learned about the process of legislative and political dynamics and the legislator has learned about the needs and interests of deaf people.

One perspective, that of this author, is that these workshops have been most worthwhile and helpful. The other perspective, that of those who have participated, will be conveyed in their own way and through their own contributions as leaders.

It has been a pleasure to have had this opportunity to serve the National Association of the Deaf.

**TTY Coordination, Distribution
and Expansion**

(Robert O. Lankenau, Chairman)

Having been an agent of TDI since 1968 and not wanting to just sit around and be merely an inactive Past President, I asked President Pettingill to create a committee that would, for most purposes, try to set up a "model" for other states to follow regarding teletypewriters and all phases connected to them.

This committee did not follow the usual routine. Instead of asking a large number of people to serve on the committee, your chairman merely invited two hearing and one deaf adult to serve, people who were involved and active.

Mrs. Barbara Myers, an interpreter and former member of the staff of Akron University Comprehensive Services for the Deaf; Mr. Dick Rosenberger, Operations Supervisor of the AT & T; Mr. Ben Hermelin, TDI agent from Cleveland, Ohio; and myself, made up the committee. It was kept small on purpose in order to allow us to make decisions rapidly with a majority vote.

Later on, when a great deal of initial activity was accomplished and we began to expand our efforts to other states, our committee member, Mr. Rosenberger, was transferred to Cincinnati, from where he still is active and from where we are still in touch. However, his former "boss" took his place on our committee at Mr. Rosenberger's urging and because Ray was very interested in our organization. Yes, Mr. Kieffer has become another very active member of this committee. All hearing members of the committee have teletypes and we are constantly in touch with each other.

As I mentioned at first, we wanted to try and set up a "model" organization and allow the other states to copy, improve on it, or ignore it entirely—as they wished. We believe we have accomplished this to some extent and will continue to work

towards the goal of organizing more and more "marriages" of AT & T, Telephone Pioneers, leaders in the community (deaf) and others, with the "agents" who are not out for personal profit but who want to see the TTY network expand.

The first step was to find a place to store, recondition and otherwise prepare our TTYs so that the deaf could begin to receive them.

The next step was to recruit interested deaf and hearing people to help work in the shop and help distribute TTYs, and the like.

A working committee was set up consisting of agent, telephone company man, interpreter and AT & T man who went about setting up articles of incorporation as a not-for-profit group. These were prepared and sent to the state in order to receive papers denoting our not-for-profit status.

We also created an advisory board of interested deaf and hearing people in addition to the five Executive Board members. In all, we have approximately 10 people serving as officers and advisors.

One thing we found out is: Forget about "organizing people." Forget about the deaf community as a whole and concentrate on the people interested in serving. Most of the deaf people do not care about having to vote, elect people to office, attend meetings, etc. They do care about receiving a TTY at reasonable cost and seeing they obtain service when it is needed. So, if you have five or ten people interested and raring to go—get started—don't wait for anything else.

We then went out to find machines and to educate the public on what a TTY was, what it could do for the deaf and why it was needed. We also made an extra effort to convince deaf leaders and others that a TTY was essential to their everyday living.

We worked with the local sheriff's department and convinced them of the need to set up a TTY station in their communications department to be used in emergency 24-hour-a-day and seven days a week. This is now in operation. We also purchased equipment and placed this same service in the neighboring city—Canton, Ohio.

Next, we set up an answering service whereby volunteers from the Akron Fairlawn Jr. Women's Club, Children's Hospital Employees Foundation, members of sign language classes, church members and the like were encouraged to provide "social" answering service at certain times of the day. At present we have this from nine to eleven thirty in the morning and from seven to nine in the evening, five days a week. In the time between we have installed an automatic answering device to accept messages for the volunteers to take care of when they are on duty. We started out this service in a private home, but after a year it got to be too much for our kind-hearted benefactor and we moved to a room donated by St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Akron. The telephone service is donated by the church

and by the Pioneer Women's Auxiliary Group—the Mabel McDonald Club. We also received some cash and tools from this same club.

But, back to the beginning . . .

Our first repair shop was situated in the Akron University Science Building where we had three small rooms under classrooms above. The step-down type of room caused many a bump on our heads due to low ceilings. Despite this, we started to grow in earnest. The chief problem was to obtain more machines and the money to get them with. Through the kindness of a friend, money was loaned and we purchased about 40 Model 15's including a few 19's in various stages of condition. I would like to say that the first two we installed are still working and in use.

We started out with around seven deaf men who were enthusiastic and had a desire to learn something about teletype repair. We also had four hearing people helping on a regular basis. All except one deaf person is still with us and we have added more. Likewise our hearing helpers, they are still enthusiastic as ever.

As orders started to come in, and when we began to receive donations of TTYs and parts from Western Electric, Western Union, Bell Telephone, individual Pioneers and the like, we found we did not have enough room so we moved to larger quarters in donated space in the basement of a private home used for business purposes. Pieces of equipment to test our machines were obtained through the kindness of the Pioneers, AT & T, Bell Telephone, Western Electric and the like. We also made some of our own. Shelving was donated by the AT & T and in a short time we had our shop set up to clean, rewire, recondition and test the teletypes.

All during this time, the AT & T man, myself, Bell man and our vice president of Tele-Deaf, Inc., were active in speaking before women's groups, Pioneers, Unions, etc., and contacting the people who worked in one of the largest storage, distribution and reconditioning centers of TTYs in Northern Ohio. This resulted in the people becoming aware of our program, starting to understand why we needed machines and equipment and thus we began to receive more and more and better donated equipment.

This resulted in our having to look for more storage space since the place we had our shop was quite limited when it came to storage for unused equipment. After some hard work and persistent efforts, we obtained some space through the courtesy of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Akron. This space has enabled us to function much better due to the fact that we need to take only the equipment we need to work on and the repair shop can work much more efficiently this way.

Recently we found that the basement repair shop was needed by the people upstairs for storage. Hence, they asked us to vacate the building by June 30 of this year. This request seemed to be a setback and a disappointing one, too; how-

ever, we decided not to let it get us down or ruin our whole program.

Previously, we had been looking around and had also talked to the AT & T people about the possibility of acquiring some property that was to be phased out as no longer needed.

When notice was given to us to vacate, we then began in earnest to look for new quarters. Several places were offered and when the telephone people heard we would soon have no place to work they started the corporation wheels to turn which resulted in the donation of a solid brick building and about 0.4 acre of land around it—in a recreational area approximately 20 miles from Akron.

As this report is being written, we are in the process of moving into a building that has been assessed at \$18,000 in valuation and is the sole property of Tele-Deaf, Inc., an organization set up on a not-for-profit basis and affiliated with TDI along with purposes similar to the mother organization—Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc.

We have the AT & T long lines people to thank for this donation, and a most generous one we think. We will attempt to do everything we can to warrant their confidence in us to do a job as they feel we should be doing.

Now, the fact that we began to receive better and more updated equipment also resulted in the other agents here in Ohio to begin receiving the same type equipment that we were receiving. Agents who had Bell Telephone people helping them began to receive donations of TTYs also because we had opened the door.

This resulted in your chairman calling a meeting of all TDI agents in Ohio and at this meeting we agreed to keep on meeting at least once every six months, review our prices charged for TTYs and equipment periodically and agree on certain rules and regulations to prevent unfair competition from area to area.

All the agents were quite cooperative and we learned a lot from each other. Many things one did were unknown to another. Hence, we suggest other states do this and even groups of states may find it helpful to start getting together now and then.

Ohio is now blessed with a "surplus" of machines at present—but I am not sure that this will remain so because Ohio deaf are awakening to the value of the use of teletypes for communications, and since we have around 10,000 deaf, plus friends, relatives and others working with the deaf, we may well end up needing more machines.

Tele-Deaf, Inc., has furnished other states with equipment and can continue to do so as long as we are fortunate enough to have a place to store it for distribution. The cost is a bare minimum since we have to pay to haul it here and to keep our shop going. Otherwise we look for no profit on the transaction of equipment to others. Actually we give the machines away—charging only a small sum to as-

sure us of being able to support our work here in Akron and support our overall program.

An answering service that is FREE to all TTY owners should be the goal of every large city that has a number of TTYs installed. This can be done by obtaining the help of service clubs, women's groups, churches, unions, student organizations, sign language classes, etc. In Akron, we have Sister Mary Ann Logan, who is a gem at preparing schedules, teaching volunteers to perform their duties at the answering service and otherwise seeing that the service runs efficiently.

We also have our vice president, Mrs. Barbara Myers, going out and speaking and encouraging volunteers and getting the message before the public. All in all, we owe thanks for our growth of Tele-Deaf, Inc., not to any one person but to many dedicated individuals, organizations and the like. It is the result of working together, the result of educating the public as to our needs and why we need it. It is the result of getting the story across to people in position to help out and the result of being patient until our needs were understood.

The Fairlawn Jr. Women's Club has donated money to purchase a vacuum cleaner and the automatic answering service equipment. They are also planning to donate money to help out people who cannot afford to purchase modems and TTY equipment. Children's Hospital Employees Federation has donated money with which we plan to use to fix up our new building and to purchase needed equipment. Individuals have donated small sums and all this will be put to use to help all the deaf.

No one is "paid" for his services—we all are volunteers and we urge others to follow this example. We do reimburse for unusual expenses such as truck rental, meals, telephone calls, etc.

We feel that no one agent is going to be able to do this job on the scale it should be done. We ENCOURAGE THE WHOLE CONCEPT OF TDI, INC., TO CHANGE AND TO BECOME INVOLVED WITH OTHER PEOPLE, SET UP ORGANIZATIONS ON A NOT-FOR-PROFIT BASIS AND HAVE A GROUP THAT WILL BE SOMETHING YOUR COMMUNITY (BOTH HEARING AND DEAF) WILL RESPECT, RECOGNIZE, AND SUPPORT.

This, we feel, has happened to Tele-Deaf, Inc., and which we feel other agents can get to happen to themselves with patience, understanding and cooperation with hearing friends who want to help also.

Without attempting to set up an organization that will perpetuate our work in the years to come, we will never grow in the magnitude. We should, can, and will with proper planning right here and now.

Do you want to see our TTY network in the tens of thousands instead of in the thousands that we now are? It can be done with proper planning, with the right people managing the overall goals and with the proper organization, that is impartial, fair, enthusiastic and thinking

about the deaf individual along with gaining the trust and respect of those who are doing the job in the various communities of our country.

This is going to require drastic changes. No one person can do the job any longer—it must be the work of many pulling together.

SO WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

We can grow larger or we can stagnate and gradually fold up. It's all up to the individuals now involved in the TTY network. This report shows how one group did succeed. It can also be copied by others with chances of success practically assured because all except one large city in Ohio has followed these plans (more or less) and they are progressing nicely. We have hopes the one missing city will soon fall in line and then Ohio will be 100% not-for-profit working with the Bell Telephone, Western Electric, AT & T and Western Union, plus the Pioneer organization, interested hearing people and adult deaf, all working together to overcome the communication handicap.

ADDENDUM: Your committee chairman has worked himself sick lifting TTY equipment more than once and has always come back for more. He feels every deaf person in the country should have a TTY of some kind.

After this was written, your chairman attended the First International TDI, Inc., Convention in Chicago where he was co-chairman of the workshops and where drastic changes took place in the overall setup. This is as it should be.

We now have a new president, Al Pimentel of Gallaudet College, and a board that can do things if it exercises its prerogatives. "Deadwood" on this board should be eliminated first of all.

There is no longer any excuse for not making great strides in the near future and I am sure the people involved will be looking at the progress made. It was obvious in Chicago that the majority of agents were not happy with things as they were but there was a big change in their outlook when the changes took place in Chicago.

Your chairman was appointed by President Pettingill to represent the National Association of the Deaf at this event. However, the TDI never saw fit to even invite your chairman to give greeting, nor did they even recognize him at the banquet which took place on Friday evening. It doesn't bother me but I bet it will bother TDI.

Oh well! One cannot win them all—Let's hope for changes.

Dr. Latham Breunig, retiring TDI president, deserves a lot of credit for the organization and progress made to date. We are happy he chose to "retire" as president and permit the organization to move full speed ahead.

With an active board of directors who will share responsibilities, there is no reason now why we cannot reach the 'tens of thousands' goal. I'm willing to help try, Are you?

Report on the VIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf (Willis J. Mann, Principal Investigator)

This report will be limited to outlining the present status of the project rather than recounting of a year-by-year narrative since this information has appeared in THE DEAF AMERICAN from time to time. It is requested that THE DEAF AMERICAN items be included in this report by reference.

The primary emphasis since the beginning of the project has been on developing the programs of each of the nine Commissions making up the scientific section of the World Congress. The National Chairmen and/or Co-Chairmen have actively pursued this responsibility in cooperation with their international counterparts in spite of some difficulties in getting response from foreign contacts. To offset this, we secured approval from the WFD Bureau that if an International Chairman failed to respond in a reasonable time, National Chairmen would proceed without them. At this time, the programs for each Commission are firm, with the exception that several still need one or more keynote speakers. The program of each Commission is listed at the end of this report.

It should also be noted that there have been some changes with respect to several Commissions. Mr. Edward C. Carney, National Chairman of the Commission on Communications, resigned his position in early 1974 and this responsibility has been assigned to Mr. Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of the NAD's Communicative Skills Program. In addition, the Chairmen of the Sub-Commissions on Parents and Physical Education also resigned their positions, thereby necessitating that some of the slack be taken up by the Commission on Pedagogy, of which these Sub-Commissions were originally a part.

Becoming increasingly important as the Congress approaches are the activities of the sub-committees for local arrangements who are charged with the responsibility of seeing to the mechanical aspects of the Congress meeting. Each sub-committee has established guidelines for its operation before and during the Congress, with deadlines for the completion of each task necessary. At this point, the major emphasis of each sub-committee is in finalizing of plans and recruiting of people for the various activities they will carry out during the Congress. While the duties of these sub-committees are much too lengthy to detail here, a listing is included at the end of this report, with the name of each chairman. It should also be pointed out that anyone is welcome to assist with these groups, no matter which part of the United States they live in, and the addresses of the chairmen may be obtained from the office of the Principal Investigator.

Some concern has been expressed, both in the United States and abroad, about the lack of publicity on the World Congress. Lack of publicity can be attributed to the fact that we have been unable to secure firm prices until just recently due to the

reluctance of service providers to commit themselves more than a year in advance. Now, however, publicity efforts will be accelerated under the direction of Jack Gannon, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Publicity. Mr. Gannon has already developed registration and housing forms, as well as a new brochure and these will be ready for distribution in late July.

We have, however, issued a Call For Papers, beginning in May and continuing through June. This has been sent to more than seven thousand individuals, agencies or organizations throughout the world. For foreign countries, we also included the NAD International Relations Committee Report prepared by Yerker Andersson. Copies of the Call for Papers will be mailed to any individual, agency or organization requesting them.

Publicity materials will be sent throughout the United States, to the member countries of the World Federation of the Deaf and to various governmental and non-governmental organizations in these countries and as many organizations of and for the deaf as are known in each country. We will be assisted in this effort by the Washington Area Convention and Visitors Bureau which has agreed to mail out a portion of these items according to information supplied them by the Principal Investigator's office. It is anticipated that the total number of pieces to be mailed will be between 10 and 15 thousand.

Quite early in the planning of this meeting, it became evident that interpreting (both verbal and sign language) would have to be given high priority if a successful meeting is to be held. The Principal Investigator has secured a contract for verbal interpreting from Mrs. Jeannine Lateiner of West New York, N. J., who has extensive experience in organizing interpreting services for international meetings. As Chief Interpreter, she will have responsibility for recruiting all verbal interpreters needed for the Congress and coordinating their assignments at the Congress itself. Mrs. Lateiner has also agreed to provide the French translation for the various publicity materials being developed.

Sign language interpretation will be provided in both American Sign Language and International Sign Language. This activity will be directed by Mr. Rex Lowman, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Interpreters. Mr. Lowman is presently compiling data on interpreters who expect to be available, in addition to designing a course in International Sign Language to be offered in various locations beginning this fall. The courses will be open to professional interpreters as well as anyone interested and it is anticipated that many of these people will be available to assist at the Congress.

As has been customary at previous World Congress of the Deaf meetings, an internationally flavored social program is being planned under the direction of Mrs. Julia Mayes, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Entertainment. Through the office of the Project Director, Mr. Schrei-

ber, invitations have been sent to the Polish Mime Group, the Bulgarian Folk Dancers, the Yugoslavian Folk Dancers and the National Theatre of the Deaf. At this time, only the Polish group is definite but we expect commitments from the others shortly.

We have also extended, through the Department of State, an invitation to the Russian Theatre of the Deaf to perform at the Congress. We have received tentative word that they will be unable to accept, but are awaiting an official confirmation before ruling them out.

Other entertainment groups being considered, but not yet invited, are the Gallaudet Dancers and the new Interpreters group from Southern California. Additional entertainment activities include receptions sponsored by the GCAA, the NAD and the Organizing Committee and Captioned Films. Gallaudet College will also sponsor a Convocation during the Congress.

Under the Chairmanship of Macon Calhoun, the Sub-Committee on Exhibits has developed a detailed prospectus including an application form, which will be mailed in August to potential exhibitors in the United States and abroad.

They have also compiled a listing of over 500 potential exhibitors based on information provided by the General Secretary of the WFD in Rome and the Principal Investigator's office. We have 197 exhibit booths at the hotel and at \$300 each we expect the exhibits to provide a large part of the funds needed to offset the high cost of holding a meeting of this size.

It is worthy of note that at its last meeting in London, May 26-29, the Bureau of the World Federation of the Deaf expressed complete satisfaction with the progress of the project to date. The only concern expressed had to do with publicity. Mr. Schreiber represented the NAD at this meeting in his official capacity as Third Vice President of the WFD.

CONGRESS THEME: "FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL DEAF PEOPLE"

COMMISSION TOPICS AND SUB-TOPICS: (Papers should be addressed to any one of the following topics or sub-topics):

COMMISSION ON ART AND CULTURE

TOPICS:

DAY 1

Deaf People in the Theatre Arts

DAY 2

Deaf People as Artists, Painters and Sculptors

DAY 3

Deaf People in Music and Dance

DAY 4

Poetry of Deaf People
Films on Art and Culture

* Persons or organizations wishing to display paintings, sculptures or other artistic works or to show films or Art and Culture are requested to contact Dr. L. Deno Reed, Chairman; Commission on Art and Culture; VIIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf; c/o 814 Thayer Avenue; Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, USA.

COMMISSION ON COMMUNICATIONS

TOPICS:

DAY 1

International Sign Language (Including American Sign Language)

DAY 2

Interpreting

DAY 3

Telephonic Communication Assistance
Devices

DAY 4

Television Programs for the Deaf

COMMISSION ON MEDICINE AND

AUDIOLOGY

TOPICS:

DAY 1

The Hidden Potential of Deaf People as Professionals and Technicians in the Medical Field

DAY 2

The Hidden Potential of Deaf People as Professionals and Technicians in the Audiological Field

DAY 3

Deaf People and the Right to Adequate Medical Care and Treatment

DAY 4

A Comprehensive Medical and Audiological Approach to Deafness through Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation and Research

COMMISSION ON PEDAGOGY

TOPIC:

DAY 1

Pedagogical (Educational) Rights and Responsibilities

DAY 2

Pedagogical (Educational) Programming

DAY 3

The School and the Society

DAY 4

Education of Deaf Adults

COMMISSION ON PSYCHOLOGY

TOPICS:

DAY 1

Attitudes Toward Deafness

DAY 2

Psychology and Structure of Leadership in Deafness by Deaf Persons

DAY 3

Deafness and Mental Illness: The Rights of Deaf Mental Patients

DAY 4

Psychology of Language and Communication as It Relates to Deafness

COMMISSION ON SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEAFNESS

TOPICS:

DAY 1

The Pre-School Years

DAY 2

The School Years

DAY 3

The Adult Years

DAY 4

The Senescent Years

COMMISSION ON SPIRITUAL CARE

TOPICS:

DAY 1

Ecumenical International Cooperation

DAY 2

Religious Organizations of and for the Deaf

DAY 3

Ministry and the Deaf

DAY 4

Goals and Objectives of the Pastoral Care Commission

COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL

ASSISTANCE TO THE DEAF IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TOPICS: Papers should focus on Pedagogy, Social Aspects of Deafness or Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf People in

Developing Countries. Sessions of the Commission will meet jointly with the Commissions on Pedagogy, Social Aspects of Deafness and Vocational Rehabilitation.

* Free papers relating to the Commission on Technical Assistance to the Deaf in Developing Countries will be welcome.

COMMISSION ON VOCATIONAL

REHABILITATION

TOPICS:

DAY 1

Vocational Rehabilitation as a Fundamental for Development of Deaf Individuals

DAY 2

Manpower Needs in Vocational Rehabilitation

DAY 3

Optimal Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Deaf People

DAY 4

Proper Job Placement of Deaf People

* Up to four sessions on free papers dealing with vocational rehabilitation may be offered. Subjects of papers will be left to the author.

Members of the Advisory Committee and

National Chairmen of the WFD Scientific Commissions

1. Pedagogic: Dr. Edward C. Merrill, President, Gallaudet College, 7th & Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

2. Vocational Rehabilitation: Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communication Disorders Branch, Division of Disability Services, Department of HEW, Rm. 3316, South Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20201

3. Psychological: Dr. McCay Vernon, Chairman, Department of Psychology, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md. 21157

4. Commission on Technical Assistance to Developing Countries: Dr. Martin McCavitt, Special Assistant, Division of International Activities, Department of HEW, Rm. 5327, Switzer Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20201

5. Artistic Commission, Dr. L. Deno Reed, Research Scientist, Dept. of HEW/RSA, 3420 Switzer Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20201

6. Medical & Audiological: Dr. Luther Robinson, Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Division of Clinical and Community Services, Washington, D. C. 20032

7. Social Commission: Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Director, Deafness Research & Training Center, New York University, 80 Washington Square East, New York, N. Y. 10003

8. Spiritual Care: Reverend Daniel Pokorny (Co-Chrmn.), 4703 Montgomery Place, Beltsville, Md. 20795; Reverend Rudolph Gawlik (Co-Chrmn.), Kendall Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf, 7th & Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

9. Communications: Mr. Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director, Communicative Skills Program, National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910

10. Protocol: Mrs. Dora Lee Hayes, Executive Director, Quota International, Inc., 1145 19th Street, N.W., Suite 215, Washington, D.C. 20036

11. NAD International Relations: Mr. Yerker Andersson, 240-10th Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Chairmen of the Sub-Committees For Local Arrangements

1. Mrs. Barbara Stevens—Coordinating Committee
2. Mr. Alan B. Crammatte—Editorial Committee
3. Mrs. Agnes Padden—Scheduling
4. Mr. Ernie Hairston—Film Theatre
5. Mrs. Julia Mayes—Entertainment
6. Mrs. Nancy Kensicki—Reporting
7. Mrs. Judy Johnson—Information and Message Center
8. Mrs. Shirley Jordan—Reception
9. Mrs. Carol Garretson—Reception
10. Mr. Donald Peterson—Sightseeing
11. Mr. Leon Auerbach—Fees
12. Mr. C. Macon Calhoun—Exhibits
13. Mr. Jack R. Gannon—Publicity
14. Ms. Gertrude Galloway—Volunteers, Guides and Pages
15. Mr. Alexander Fleischman—Banquet Committee

16. Mr. Rex Lowman—Interpreting
Charles Estes moved that the reports submitted be filed and that all become an official part of the Convention Proceedings. The motion carried.

Agnes Foret took the floor and presented a letter and a check to the President in memory of John C. Claveau, former NAD Executive Board Member. The check in the amount of \$140 is to be applied to the Halex House Building Fund.

After several announcements pertaining to committee meetings, regional caucuses and other Convention activities the following bills were read and referred.

Bill 10: Introduced by Max Friedman, Empire State Association of the Deaf. "That the NAD plan and carry out a concerned effort by Cooperating Members and other organizations of and for the deaf to obtain an additional tax exemption for deaf people." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Bill 11: Introduced by Yerker Anderson, International Relations Committee. "The International Relations Committee shall advise the Executive Board and the Executive Secretary on international matters. The committee shall have the responsibility of screening and recommending to the Executive Board qualified persons to officially represent the NAD at meetings in other countries. The committee shall 1) maintain its list of international interpreters and translators, 2) exchange with other countries information about education, technology, communication, and other fields and 3) keep a list of key individuals in other countries." (New article.) Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 12: Introduced by Gary Olsen, Region 2. "That the office of the President-Elect be abolished and the Law Committee be ordered to make all necessary and related changes in the Bylaws pertaining to the above said office and required changes. This abolition of office shall not reflect on the immediate or current President-Elect, thus permitting Jess Smith to serve as President until 1976. Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 13: Introduced by Sam Block (Agnes Foret). "It is proposed that the proceedings of the 1974 NAD Convention, including all reports, be printed in a special supplement of THE DEAF AMERICAN. This is especially important in view of the length of the Home Office Study Committee report." Referred to the DA Committee.

After several additional announcements Ben Medlin of the Grievance Committee took the floor and communicated to the Assembly the displeasure of some of the Representatives over the changes made in the payment of Representative's travel. The concern was mainly over the delay in communicating this decision to the Representatives. After considerable discussion and explanation the issue was put to rest.

After three more announcements the General Assembly recessed until Thursday. The First Session of the General Assembly had been continued through the lunch hour to conclude the agenda; hence there was no afternoon or Second Session of the General Assembly.

Third Session Council of Representatives Tuesday, July 2

The Council of Representatives was called to order by President Pettingill at 9:00 a.m. After some routine announcements, the President designated Clyde Ketchum as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Frank B. Sullivan then took the floor to bring greetings from the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. He summarized NAD-NFSD relations, described the new office building, and introduced Al Van Nevel, Grand Treasurer, and Waldo Cordano, Grand Trustee.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read some

communications as follows.

1. Telefax from Rex Purvis, Richmond, Va., expressing regrets at being unable to attend and offering best wishes for the Convention.

2. Telefax from Dr. Larry G. Stewart, President of PRWAD, sending best wishes for a successful convention.

3. Telefax from Carl Argila, Philippine Islands, wishing every success for the 32nd Biennial Convention on behalf of the Total Communications Foundation and the Philippine Teletypewriter Network.

4. Telefax from Don W. Russell, Virginia Vocational Rehabilitation, expressing regrets and wishing for a successful convention.

5. Letter from Robert D. Jones, President of the Georgia Association of the Deaf, acknowledging Atlanta's bid for the 1978 Convention.

6. Letter from Joseph Wiedenmayer, Maryland, discussing income tax exemption and explaining how "blindness" is defined.

The next item of business was the report of the Credentials Committee, chaired by Dr. Suleiman Bushnaq. The report was as follows:

Report of the Credentials Committee (Suleiman Bushnaq, Chairman)

On the basis of Representatives credentials forms and the record of state association membership as compiled by the Home Office, the committee wishes to submit the following as duly elected Representatives:

State	No. of Members of the NAD	Allowable No. of Reps.	Name of Representatives
Alabama	224	1	R. M. Cunningham
Arkansas	103	1	Grace Jowles
Colorado	127	1	R. Faucett
Connecticut	38	1	R. Jimenez
Florida	300	1	C. McNeilly
Georgia	237	1	W. Peace
Idaho	Not Available		J. Downey
Illinois	268	1	A. Van Nevel
Indiana	445	2	L. Massey and K. Young
Iowa	307	2	L. Ahls
Kansas	113	1	Ruge
Kentucky	129	1	Simmons
Louisiana	Not Available		Walker
Maryland	392	2	L. Auerbach and M. Garretson
Michigan	393	2	Germain, Foret
Minnesota	762	3	Moe and Hansen
Mississippi	55	1	Hudson
Missouri	338	2	Marshall and Graybill
Montana	85	1	Eide
Nebraska	142	1	Ogier
New Jersey	256	1	Bloom
New England Gallaudet	78	1	No Rep. has been sent
New Mexico	105	1	Falvey
New York	385	2	Friedman
North Carolina	160	1	White
North Dakota	46	1	Rafferty
Ohio	575	2	Katz and Medlin
Oklahoma	139	1	McElhaney
Oregon	146	1	Scheler
Pennsylvania	239	1	Roppelt
South Carolina	233	1	McKinney
South Dakota	43	1	Meek
Tennessee	85	1	Lawson
Texas	328	2	Brininstool and Hillis
Utah	Not Available		Mortensen
Virginia	221	1	Bates

Washington State	400
West Virginia	107
Wisconsin	302
California	475
Jr. NAD	
Order of Georges	70
Student Body Govt.	1000
Alaska	at least 20

Total 57
Board Members 12

Grand total 69

A motion by Estes that approved Representatives be seated carried unanimously. A motion by Pimentel that the Idaho Representative be seated also carried unanimously. A motion from the floor that Walker be recognized as the Louisiana Representative also carried unanimously. A letter introduced verified Josie Kilthau as the authorized Representative for Colorado to replace Faucett also carried unanimously. A motion to seat Mortensen as the Utah Representative also carried. A copy of Empire State Convention minutes verified Alice Beardsley as an alternate Representative. She was seated unanimously as a replacement for Hlibok. A motion to seat Sherwood Boxer and Pamela Young as Representatives for the Gallaudet Student Body Government carried without opposition. Estes then moved that we suspend the Bylaws to seat Bertlich as the Alaska Representative carried without opposition. The President then ruled that all Representatives as approved should wear gold ribbons to identify them. The total number of Representatives and officers and Board Members totaled 69.

Wes Uhlman, Mayor of Seattle, then appeared to extend the welcome of Seattle to the NAD Convention. President Pettingill, a former resident of Seattle, responded and pointed out that Seattle has always been progressive in the support of the handicapped.

The next item of business was the introduction of Bills 14 through 27, as follows:

Bill 14: Introduced by Robert Lanke-nau, Ohio Association of the Deaf. "The present 'roll call' method of voting should be abolished and individual balloting be substituted. Said balloting to be secret. It is recommended that a check be made to assure all Representatives and Board Members cast their votes. Said motion to become effective at this Convention for the election of Board Members and officers." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 15: Introduced by Carl Brininstool (Josie Kilthau). "That the recent mail ballot regarding travel costs of the 1974 Convention be declared invalid, and that the NAD reimburse Representatives of Cooperating Member associations as was previously done." (Referred to the Law Committee which in turn referred it back to the floor.)

Bill 16: Introduced by Carl Brininstool, Texas Association of the Deaf. "Delete Article VI, Section 2(b) or add: Cooperating Member associations shall be immediately notified of any change(s) and the reason(s) for same." (Referred to the

2	Ketchum and Fowler
1	Patton
2	Peacock and Cordano
2	Workman and Jaech
2	McHugh and Gray
1	Pimentel
3	No credentials forms
1	Berlitch

Law Committee.)

Bill 17: Introduced by Grace Jowles Arkansas Association of the Deaf. "Be it hereby RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf sponsor an exhibit at the 1975 meeting of the President's Committee on Hiring the Handicapped. Be it ALSO RESOLVED that a member of the National Association of the Deaf be present at the meeting to man the exhibit." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 18: Introduced by Leon Auerbach (Fred Schreiber). "I wish to protest the ruling made by the Acting Chairman of the Cultural Committee involving the application of Miss Maryland for the Miss NAD Contest. We were not informed of the rules for the contest until last May; whereas the contest for Miss Maryland was held last year. We should have been advised of the rules and regulations governing the Miss NAD Contest early in advance of our own state convention. Therefore we request that Ms. Norma Buemi be permitted to enter the contest." (Referred to the Grievance Committee which in turn brought the bill to the floor.)

Bill 19: Introduced by J. Sterling White (Carl Brininstool). "WHEREAS May 26-June 1 was designated as Deafness Awareness Week in Charlotte, N. C.; and WHEREAS Jefferson Pilot Broadcasting (WBTV) Charlotte, N. C., did originate, produce and air programs related to deafness during prime time, and WHEREAS WBTV was the first commercial broadcasting company to engage in such a large scale financial commitment; Now, therefore, let it be RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf meeting in Convention in Seattle, Washington, July 1, 1974, does hereby commend and congratulate the management and staff of Jefferson Pilot Broadcasting (WBTV) for their efforts on behalf of the deaf citizens of North Carolina." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 20: Proposed by the NTID Student Congress and introduced by the Empire State Association of the Deaf. "WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States deems it fitting that this country take proper notice of 200 years of progress in the development of our national heritage of individual liberty, representative government and the attainment of equal and inalienable rights of the people of this country; and WHEREAS Congress has established the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial; and WHEREAS progress made by the deaf people of this country has put them far ahead of deaf people of all other countries in the areas of employment, education, independence

and civil rights is part and parcel of the development of this country; be it RESOLVED that the NAD make overture to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission with the objective of building a permanent national exhibit, suitably housed and staffed, wherein progress made by the deaf people of this country can be suitably commemorated." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 21: Introduced by Auerbach and Garretson, Maryland Association of the Deaf. "RESOLVED that state and Federal governments withhold or withdraw funds from residential, day schools or public schools with classes for the deaf wherever there is evidence of discrimination against hiring hearing impaired teachers or administrators." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 22: Introduced by the NAD Executive Board (George Propp). "In the light of the possible dissolution of the COSD, that the NAD explore the possibility of assuming responsibility for the Forum and other COSD functions, and that a committee be formed to work with the COSD Executive Committee and other related organizations toward this end." (Referred back to the floor.)

Bill 23: Introduced by Frank Turk (Helen Maddox). "That the caucus be an integral part of the regularly scheduled Convention program." (Referred to the floor.)

Bill 24: Introduced by the New Jersey Association of the Deaf (Edgar Bloom). "Article VII, Section 1. Member Associations. (c) All resident members of the Cooperating Member associations shall be considered regular members of the National Association. (NEW) It shall include senior citizen members (65 or over). They shall pay reduced membership fees." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 25: Introduced by Region 4 (Robert Sanderson). "WHEREAS services to deaf people are still not what they could or should be; and WHEREAS deaf people themselves bear a measure of responsibility for such deficiencies, which in turn are caused by lack of training, lack of knowledge and lack of a strong organizational structure; be it hereby RESOLVED that the NAD sponsor a management training program for deaf leadership in each Cooperating Member association." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 26: Introduced by the Ohio Association of the Deaf. "This is a formal invitation, supported by the Ohio Association of the Deaf, Inc., to have the National Association of the Deaf hold its 100th Anniversary Convention in the City of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio where the NAD was organized in 1880." (Referred to the floor (convention bids).)

Bill 27: Introduced by Helen Maddox (Charlie McKinney). "To set up a Finance Committee whose function will be to police the budget as adopted against actual expenditure on a month-to-month basis." (Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.)

At this point Kyle Workman (Calif.)

presented to the NAD a picture of the 1917 NAD Convention, a contribution from Mrs. Lenore Bible. After several announcements the Council recessed for coffee break.

When the Council reconvened at 11:10 a.m. Bills 28-35 were introduced, as follows:

Bills 28: Introduced by Sam Block (Charlie McKinney). "Revise the NAD Bylaws to provide for a Nominating Committee to be established to slate candidates for office in advance of each convention, but with nominations from the floor still permitted during the Convention." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 29: Introduced by Ralph White (Lil Skinner): "WHEREAS the Community Education concept has the potential to foster lifelong learning experiences that are meaningful and relevant to children, youth, and adults in the school, the home and the community; and WHEREAS the Community Education concept attempts to make maximum use of all available resources in a community in an effort to provide meaningful and accessible services to all members of a community; and WHEREAS the Community Education concept relies heavily on involvement and establishes means whereby people can become involved in determining their needs and desires and share in decision-making, planning, implementation and fellowship in meeting those needs and desires; and WHEREAS deaf people have the same educational, service, and meaningful involvement needs as their hearing counterparts; be it therefore RESOLVED that the NAD endorses and supports the Community Education concept and encourages schools and centers for the deaf throughout the United States to adopt the concept so as to upgrade the general welfare and being of deaf people." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 30: Introduced by Robert Bates (Leon Auerbach). "That the NAD form a committee to develop guidelines for planning and implementing of NAD conventions." (Referred to the floor.)

Bill 31: Introduced by Edgar Bloom (Charlie McKinney). "The NAD Executive Board is requested to instruct the Executive Secretary to prepare the biennial budget of the NAD, as a regular and continuing procedure, six (6) months in advance of the beginning date of the biennium involved, for consideration by the Executive Board and the Ways and Means Committee in order to give sufficient time for study and preparation of recommendations to the Council of Representatives at the Convention held at the beginning of the biennium for which the budget is prepared." (Referred to the Law Committee which in turn referred it to the Executive Board.)

Bill 32: Introduced by Al Pimentel (Stan McElhaney). "Be it RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board explore the political implications of the newly emerging National Coalition of Disabled Citizens, and, if possible, become a member of this coalition in unifying all handicapped Amer-

cans in their effort toward self-fulfillment." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 33: Introduced by George Scheler (Jack Downey). "Due to the large geographical area of Region 4, I move that it be divided into two regions being known as Region 4 and Region 5 with one Representative from each region on the Executive Board." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 34: Introduced by Robert Patton, West Virginia Association of the Deaf, "Be it RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf, its Executive Board, its membership and friends go all out in encouraging the Post Office authority to issue a commemorative stamp in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Be it further RESOLVED THAT the resources of our Home Office be set in motion to see that this desire is achieved in the near future." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 35: Introduced by Edgar Bloom (Alice Beardsley). "WHEREAS Senator Charles Percy uses a hearing aid; and WHEREAS Senator Percy has expressed his indignation at the high cost of hearing aids; and WHEREAS Senator Percy has asked for the requirement of prescriptions for hearing aids; be it RESOLVED that the NAD go on record in support of his stand; and be it further RESOLVED that the NAD acknowledge his stand with a letter of appreciation." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

The Secretary-Treasurer then informed the Representatives as to the routing of previously introduced bills. Bill sponsors were urged to go to the appropriate committee to debate their bills.

The next item of business was to take up these bills referred to the floor by the Steering Committee. The first was **Bill 22** which dealt with the possibility of the NAD assuming responsibility for the Forum and other COSD functions. George Propp, NAD representative on the COSD Executive Board, explained the rationale for the bill. After some questions from the floor the bill was put to vote and carried.

Bill 23, providing that the caucuses be an integral part of conventions, carried without opposition.

Bill 30, requesting a committee to develop convention guidelines, was extensively debated. Fred Schreiber explained that the NAD already has such guidelines. Al Pimentel amended the bill by adding: "A section of the existing NAD Convention guidelines shall be developed for use by the Council of Representatives to achieve effective function during the convention." Brininstool's motion to table was ruled out of order. A vote was taken on the amendment, and the amendment failed to carry. Brininstool again moved to table the bill and the motion carried.

After several announcements the Council of Representatives recessed for lunch at 12:05.

Fourth Session

Council of Representatives, Tues., July 3
The Council of Representatives recon-

vened at 1:20. Additional bills were read as follows:

Bill 36: Introduced by Al Van Nevel (Ralph White). "New Section 8, Article III." "Any person(s) having personal or corporate financial interest of a material nature in the affairs of the Association shall not be permitted to be elected, or serve as, a member of the Executive Board of the Association." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 37: Introduced by Al Van Nevel (Tim Jaech). "Delete Section 5, Article IV (Duties of Officers). Add as letter 'g' to Article V, Section 2: 'The Executive Board shall appoint an Executive Secretary to serve, at its pleasure and under its direction as to his/her responsibilities in carrying out the affairs of the Association. The Executive-Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.'" (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 38: Introduced by George Scheler (Tim Jaech). (Withdraw Bill 33). "That the NAD appoint a committee to look into the reconstruction of the regional groupings to the advantage of size and population and geographic area. To also look into the possibilities of obtaining Federal funds for regional meetings." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 39: Introduced by Auerbach/Garretson, Maryland Association of the Deaf. "WHEREAS in the past a small number of contestants participated in the Miss Deaf America Contest; be it RESOLVED that the Cultural Committee be requested to revise rules so as to permit more than one entry from one state." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 40: Introduced by Gary Olsen, Region 2 Caucus. "Resolved that present state quota of \$1.50 remain as it is." (Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.)

Bill 41: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "The NAD to pass a resolution to be sent to appropriate Federal government agencies to request that deaf people be officially recognized as a **minority** group and as a **disadvantaged** group." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 42: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "The NAD Executive Board is requested to arrange for complete information and reports on matters to be brought up during the Convention to be sent to Representatives of Cooperating Members at least 30 days in advance of the Convention" (Referred to the floor and the Executive Board.)

Bill 43: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "The NAD Bylaws to be amended to provide that when there is a vacancy in a position of Board Member representing a region, that vacancy to be filled from a list of individuals whose names will be provided by the Cooperating Members of that region." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 44: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "RESOLVED that the NAD Home Office and Cooperating Members put more emphasis on public relations

so as to improve understanding the problems, needs and aspirations of deaf people and of the services offered by these organizations." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee which in turn referred it to the Executive Board.)

Bill 45: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "Amend the Bylaws to give the NAD Executive Board the authority to borrow funds against the assets of the organization (excluding real property), the limits of such borrowing to be determined by the Board for insertion in the Bylaws." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 46: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "The NAD Home Office is to develop a model constitution and bylaws for Cooperating Members." (Referred to the Law Committee and the Executive Board.)

Bill 47: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "The NAD Secretary-Treasurer and the NAD Home Office are to study procedures for roll call votes during conventions so as to (a) speed up such roll calls and (b) minimize the influencing of votes during the course of these roll calls." (Referred to the floor.)

Bill 48: Introduced by Olsen/Block, Region 2 Caucus. "Board Members from a specific region shall be elected by vote confined to Representatives of Cooperating Member associations in that region, including any holdover Board Members." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 49: Introduced by Region 1. "Article III—Officers—Section 2, (b) and (c): Revise or delete and include attached. "The Executive Board shall also be comprised of (delete eight) seven members other than the officers. These members shall represent (delete four) seven geographical divisions of the United States and possessions, and that (delete two) one member shall be elected from each division. These divisions shall be as follows: (attached)." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 50: Introduced by Al Van Nevel, Region 2. "Resolved that the NAD begin the publication of a periodical tabloid type of publication for all Cooperating Association members and other interested persons." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee, then to the Board.)

Bill 51: Introduced by Al Van Nevel (Gary Olsen). "Delete reference in Article IX, Section 1 (Basic Dues) to dollar figures. Replace with, "as determined by vote at convention." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

The next item on the agenda was the Law Committee Report, submitted by Charles Estes.

Law Committee Report

Item 1—Changes submitted by the Law Committee:

Article I—Membership

Section 1—Organizational Memberships

(a) Cooperating Member associations change to read: One association of the deaf in each state of the United States with statewide representation of at least

forty (40) persons may become a Cooperating Member association of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of the Deaf.

Recommendation: Approval

Purpose: 1) to clarify the intent that only state associations from a given state can become a Cooperating Member association; 2) to double the minimum membership requirement in keeping with the trend in which a minimum of 20 is unrealistically low.

Debated and put to vote the motion failed to carry.

Item 2: Introduced by the Law Committee:

Article I, Section 2, (a): Delete the words and figures in lines 9 and 10 . . . "or at the rate of \$1.00 per month as desired" also the words and figures in the bottom line . . . "or \$1.50 per month."

Article IX, Section 1 (a)

Delete the words and figures . . . \$1.00 a month or . . . "

Rationale: The \$1.00 per month or \$1.50 per month feature no longer applies and continuation would result in unnecessary bookkeeping.

Debate led to a motion by Al Van Nevel to delete all reference to dollar amounts. Such a bill was pending. Van Nevel then moved that the bill be referred back to the Law Committee for rewording. The motion carried.

Item 3: Introduced by the Law Committee:

Article III Section 2, d.

Change the word "of" in the third line to "from."

Recommendation: Approval

Put to vote the recommendation carried unanimously.

Item 4: Add at the end of Article III, Section 2, E (new):

"and shall be a resident of division they represent. Any Board Member elected to represent a division who shall move his (or her) place of abode from such division either permanently or temporarily for a period of more than six months shall automatically cease to be a Board Member and the Executive Board shall replace such member as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws" . . . (Renumber succeeding paragraphs.)

Recommendation: Approval

Rationale: 1) The intent of the Bylaws is to provide representation of a division by a **resident** member of that division; 2) Clarification provided by such amendment will avoid questions as to continued eligibility to serve on the Executive Board and will provide a specific time for replacement.

Carried without debate.

Item 4: Introduced by the Law Committee:

Article IV Section 1

Delete paragraph "F." Also add a new paragraph to Section 2 of Article V to read: g. It shall have the power to appoint an Executive Secretary and if circumstances warrant an Assistant Executive Secretary.

Recommendation: Approval

Rationale: To place appointments of such personnel entirely in the hands of the Executive Board thus reduce points of possible friction between the officers of the Association and the Home Office staff.

After some questions for clarification the motion was put to vote and failed to carry.

Item 6:

Article VI Section 5b: Delete paragraph "b."

Rationale: Superfluous. Was removed at previous convention and inadvertently left in.

Carried unanimously without debate.

Item 7:

Article VI Section 8: Conventions shall meet a minimum of four consecutive days . . .

No recommendation

Rationale: There must be some flexibility in arrangements.

On a motion from the floor Item 7 was referred back to the Law Committee.

Item 8: Submitted as instructed by the Executive Board:

Article VIII, Section 1, a: The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject, excluding the normal Halex House expenditure, shall not exceed 20% of the current Association assets. Under no circumstances shall the administration of one biennium incur . . .

Pimentel moved that Item 8 be accepted. Gary Olsen after pointing out similarity to Bill 45, moved that it be referred back to the Law Committee. Put to vote, Olsen's motion carried.

Item 9:

Article XIII—Section: Authorization

a. Sections within the Association shall be established as authorized by National Conventions.

b. Sections shall function within the Association as defined and charged.

Section—Initially, sections authorized shall be an Education and a Parent Section. (Remember succeeding articles.)

Recommendation: Approval

Rationale: Authorization for establishing sections.

The Law Committee recommendation carried without debate and without opposition.

Item 10:

Article XIII—Section 3 (new): Any bona-fide professional organization or agency, upon annual payment of a professional fee of \$1,000 shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication, collaborative NAD-related services and other printed items of relevancy. Such an organization or agency shall have no privileges within or obligations to the Association.

Recommendations: Approval

Rationale: **Authorization** of professional affiliates in keeping with the objectives of the Association.

On a motion by Robert Lankenau the \$1,000 figure was deleted and "as determined by Convention resolution" was substituted. The recommendation as amended was put to vote and carried.

Item 11:

Article XVII, Section 1: Robert's Rules of Order: Insert a. in parliamentary procedure, "unless otherwise specified in these Bylaws."

Recommendation: Approval

Rationale: Bylaws may sometimes contain provisions different from Robert's Rules of Order.

Put to vote, the recommendation carried without opposition.

Item 12:

Bill 1—Duplication of other (4)

Item 13:

Bill 6—Referred to Jr. NAD Committee

Item 14:

Bill 7: Article III Section 2F (New): A Board Member thus selected shall be limited to two consecutive terms.

No recommendation

A motion from the floor opened **Bill 7** to debate. Max Friedman moved that the word "full" be inserted before **terms**. The amendment carried. The motion as amended was debated and put to vote. It failed to carry.

Item 15:

Bill 8—Article I, Section 1a: . . . be approved by the **Executive Board** . . . members of the Association **subject to approval of the Executive Board**

Recommendation: Approval

Rationale: Approval by the Board will give broader consideration of any selection or problem as may arise.

Put to vote, the motion carried unanimously.

Item 16:

Bill 12: (Eliminating office of President-Elect)

Law Committee recommended rejection.

Rationale:

1. The provision for a President-Elect has not been given a fair trial, i.e., it has yet to be fully implemented.

2. The provision for a President-Elect intends to provide for continuity in office, whereby a person has two years to prepare for the office of President, two years as President and two years as Immediate Past President, to give the Executive Board the benefit of his experience over a total term of six years.

3. A sufficient number of well-qualified potential candidates for the office of President-Elect will assure continuous input of wisdom, innovative ideas and progressive contributions to the Association.

After some debate, a motion to table by Gary Olsen failed to carry, 27-30. The issue was debated at length by more than 10 members of the Assembly. A motion from the floor closed the question. Put to vote the Bill 12 failed to carry by a 18-41 vote.

Following the Law Committee report, the following bills were introduced:

Bill 52: Introduced by Agnes Foret (Charlie McKinney). "Establish a committee to report to the Representatives at each convention the status of actions agreed to and taken by the previous convention and the NAD Board to date." (Referred to the floor and the Board of Directors.)

Bill 53: Introduced by Al Pimentel (Robert Lawson).

"WHEREAS the television industry has employed persons skilled in the American Sign Language to appear in various types of television programmings and is beginning to provide captioning and/or subtitles; and WHEREAS services such as captioning and/or subtitles are appearing on the television screen with greater frequency; and WHEREAS interpreters skilled in American Sign Language are appearing on the television screen frequently across America; and WHEREAS daily news programs are being provided featuring both deaf and hearing newscasters broadcasting news on a regular schedule using American Sign Language; and WHEREAS bulletins in the form of captioning and/or having a skilled American Sign Language interpreter project warnings of weather and/or any possible catastrophe are being provided by many stations; and WHEREAS television specials such as "Search for Tomorrow" and/or "A Child's Christmas in Wales" have been provided for hearing impaired audiences by the television industry; be it **RESOLVED** that the National Association of the Deaf commend the television industry for its increasing awareness of fulfilling the needs of the deaf community at large and for providing the public with a greater awareness of deafness. Be it further **RESOLVED** that copies of this resolution be sent to all major public and private broadcasting stations." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 54: Introduced by Al Van Nevel (Gary Olsen). "In the Bylaws delete all monetary references expressed in set dollar amounts and delete all set percentage figures and replace with suitable semantics." (Referred to Law Committee.)

Bill 55: Introduced by Al Van Nevel (Leonard Peacock). "Establish a Convention Rules Committee." Referred to the floor and the Executive Board. A motion by Carl Brininstool referred the bill to the Law Committee for further study.)

Bill 56: Introduced by Clyde Ketchum (Bob Fowler). "That the professional affiliation fee shall be \$1,000 until amended." (Referred to the floor.)

Following several announcements the Council of Representatives recessed at 5:05 p.m.

**Fifth Session
General Assembly
Thursday, July 5**

The General Assembly was called to order at 9:15 a.m. with Don G. Pettingill presiding. The President summarized Convention activities to date and commended the enthusiasm developed by the regional caucuses. The deadline for new bills was set for 12:00 noon on Thursday. Gordon Allen replaced Dr. Bushnaq as chairman of the Credentials Committee. The Chair at this time introduced Dr. Edward C. Merrill, President of Gallaudet College.

The first item on the agenda was the introduction of new bills, as follows:

Bill 57: Introduced by Mervin Garretson (Larry Ahls). "That the Convention instruct the Executive Board to conduct through Cooperating Members a nationwide needs assessment program which will: 1) reflect more accurately the needs and concerns of the grassroots deaf people, 2) lead to a clearer philosophy and goal statement and 3) prioritize objectives and programs of the NAD. (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 58: Introduced by Waldo Cordano, Wisconsin Association of the Deaf. "Amend Section 1, Article XVIII—Force of Bylaws—by deleting present section and substituting new section: **Present section:** a) These Bylaws, effective July 5, 1960, shall supersede all prior National Association of the Deaf Bylaws until amended. **Proposed section:** (a) The Bylaws adopted at a convention of the National Association of the Deaf shall be in effect on January 1 next following; (b) amendments to these bylaws proposed at a national convention, if adopted, shall be in effect on January 1 next following; (c) on and after the effective date, copies of the Bylaws in an up-to-date edition, shall be furnished upon request; (d) the convention rules and rule amendments shall become effective immediately upon ratification at a national convention." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

Bill 59: Introduced by Carl Brininstool (Weldon Hillis). "That the NAD discontinue the practice of paying travel costs of Representatives to Conventions and revert to sharing the proceeds." (Referred to the floor.)

Bill 60: Introduced by George Hanson (Lester Ahls). "That the NAD adopt an Association anthem." (Referred to the Board and the floor.)

Bill 61: Introduced by Carl Brininstool, Texas Association of the Deaf. "That the Grievance Committee report be passed on to the next Convention Committee." (Referred to the floor where subsequently it carried unanimously.)

Bill 62: Introduced by Al Van Nevel (George Scheler). "1) Delete entire section 5 in Article IV; 2) Add to Article V, Letter "G." The Executive Board shall determine the responsibilities of the Executive Secretary in the administration and carrying out of policies and practices of the Association." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Bill 63: Introduced by Leonard Peacock, Wisconsin Association of the Deaf. "That the NAD Board be instructed to develop evaluation procedures for the purpose of evaluating the performance of the Executive Secretary of the NAD. (Referred to the floor.)

Bill 64: Introduced by Robert Bates (Mervin Garretson). "Revise Article III, Section 1a, to break up the position of Secretary-Treasurer into two positions. Change Article III, Sec. 1 (a) to read: A Secretary, a Treasurer . . . Modify Article IV, Section 4(a-e) to separate the respective duties of each officer as mentioned above." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

Ben Medlin, chairman of the Grievance Committee, reported grievances. One referred to the inadequacy of interpreting services on some of the convention tours. Another dealt with seating during meetings. These grievances on a motion from the floor were referred to the 1976 Convention Committee.

Attention was then given to those bills referred to the floor. First was **Bill 42**, requiring the Executive Board to provide full information on convention business 30 days before the convention. After some discussion on the problems of implementation Leslie Massey moved that the word "available" be inserted before information. The amendment carried unopposed. George Propp moved that the main motion be tabled pending action on related bills. The motion carried.

Bill 47, providing for the elimination of roll call votes, was discussed and debated. Carl Brininstool moved that Section (b) of the bill be deleted. The motion carried. Al Van Nevel moved that the motion be tabled. The motion carried unanimously.

Bill 52, providing for a committee to report on Convention action and recommendation, was debated. Put to vote it failed to carry.

Bill 55, which would have established a Convention Rules Committee, was debated. On a motion by Carl Brininstool it was referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 56, providing for a \$1,000 affiliation fee for professional organizations, was debated. Put to vote it carried without opposition.

Bill 60, suggesting the adoption of an Association anthem, was amended by Jess Smith to read "Association" anthem rather than "national" anthem. Smith's motion carried without opposition. After additional discussion on technicalities of implementing the bill, Charles Estes on a privileged motion moved that the matter be referred to the Cultural Program. The motion carried.

After a couple of announcements the Assembly recessed for coffee break.

After the coffee break the President read a statement from the NYU Research Institute on TTY systems. He encouraged convention participants to fill out the questionnaire available in the exhibit room. Then the following new bills were introduced:

Bill 65: Introduced by Leon Auerbach (Mervin Garretson). "WHEREAS the Federal government has emphasized revenue sharing among the states which in turn has led to wholesale "mainstreaming" of deaf children in public school systems, and WHEREAS quality education is the birthright of all deaf children, and it is our responsibility as a national organization to demand and ensure that good school programming takes precedence over compliance with a court order; be it RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board develop a position paper on the education of the deaf in public schools (mainstreaming), and also if necessary the NAD shall enter court cases as a friend of the court. Target date is January 1, 1975." (Referred to

the Resolutions Committee.)

At this time Stan McElhane requested the floor and inquired as to why the position of Assistant Executive Secretary had never been filled. The President explained that a drastic change in financial resources due to loss of grants made this appointment a lesser priority.

The next item of business was the Ways and Means Report submitted by Sam Block, chairman of the committee. The report was as follows:

Ways and Means Committee Second Report

The Ways and Means Committee has completed action on the budget as submitted to it by the Executive Secretary. Copies of that budget as submitted have been made available to Representatives. Only minor changes have been made in that budget by the committee since the estimates appear to be based fairly reasonably on immediate past experience of the NAD and appear to be consistent with the priorities of the NAD as they are understood by the committee.

The changes made in the budget as submitted are as follows:

1. The total of staff salaries was increased by \$7,500 over the two-year period to provide an appropriate salary rate for the Office Manager of the NAD Department on the basis of the duties of that position as described in the Home Office Study Report. It is suggested that this position be titled Business Manager.

2. The salary of the Executive Secretary reflects an increase of 10% over his salary rate for the preceding biennium. It should be noted that in 1975-76, one-half of this salary will be charged to the World Federation of the Deaf grant.

3. The estimated gross revenue for the Publication Department was increased by \$10,000 in line with the committee's questioning of the Executive Secretary regarding this item. However, this increase is a minor one on a percentage basis—slightly more than 1%.

4. The estimated income from state quotas was reduced by \$5,000 in order for it to be more consistent with actual figures for the preceding two years.

5. The amount allowed for regional conferences—\$28,000—will instead be identified as for "Services to State Associations." The exact manner in which these funds would be spent will presumably be determined by the Executive Board on the basis of the priorities that are developed as

regards the forms which the services will take.

The grand total of estimated receipts and disbursements for 1974-76 is approximately \$1,650,000 in each case. These include almost \$280,000 in grant funds. It should be kept in mind that the Communicative Skills Program grant will terminate in 1974. Although application for a five-year extension has been made, and will very likely be approved, this budget makes no allowance for it since it is not the practice to anticipate Federal government decisions in this area. Nor is allowance made for any other grant.

The budget presupposes a continuation of the functions and services of the NAD on a greater scale and variety as in the past apart from the grants. These include the publication of THE DEAF AMERICAN, the provision of a vast number of publications in the area of deafness (the NAD is the largest publisher and distributor of such publications in the world), evaluation of Captioned Films, the running of the Jr. NAD Camp, etc. The budget also allows for a substantial increase in the equity of the NAD in Halex House (about \$70,000). Finally, as indicated above, provision has been made to fund some services to state associations and to implement some of the recommendations of the Home Office Study Report. The attached table summarizes the budget by department or grant.

The committee to date has had four bills referred to it (Nos. 15, 27, 40 and 50). Actions, if any, taken on these were as follows:

Bill 15—Referred to the Law Committee for a ruling on the legalities involved.

Bill 27—Referred to the Executive Board for action.

Bill 40—Tabled on expectation of submission of other bills relating to the state per capita quota.

Bill 50—Tabled pending consultation with Mr. Van Nevel who introduced this bill, to obtain information on costs, etc.

The committee also received the budget request for the period 8-1-74—8-1-76 of the Cultural Program Committee: The total requested was \$3,575 including costs before and during the 1976 convention. The committee does not recommend approval of this budget, since it is the committee's understanding that costs of the Cultural Program would be met by the additional income generated by that program so that no separate outlay would be required.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Proposed Budget for Period 4-1-74 - 3-31-76

Department or Grant	Receipts	Disbursements
NAD (including Lilly grant)	\$ 303,090	\$ 506,380
Publications	835,500	510,555
Halex House	122,500	243,805
Deaf American	79,870	79,970
Jr. NAD Camp	72,000	72,000
Subtotal	\$1,412,960	\$1,412,710
CSP	46,650	46,650
WFD	190,000	189,250
Grand total	\$1,649,610	\$1,648,610

The report of the Ways and Means Committee was interrupted for lunch recess.

Sixth Session

General Assembly, Thursday, July 5

The General Assembly reconvened at 1:40 with Don Pettingill presiding. The first order of business was the introduction of final bills, as follows:

Bill 66: Introduced by Barbara J. Thrash (Richard Jimenez). "It is proposed that the National Association of the Deaf along with LIFEGUARD AMERICA sponsor a health card identification system for the members of the NAD. The card carries a microfilmed complete health history for the individual which will be life and time saving in case of an accident or other emergency. The medallion carries the same microfilm but has the advantage of being around the neck and more noticeable. LIFEGUARD AMERICA has agreed to make these available through the NAD with a profit on each card as follows: (Cost to the individual is \$5.00 for the card and \$6.50 for the medallion.)

1 to 1000 sales	\$.55 per card
1000 to 4,999 sales	\$.85 per card
5000 and over	\$1.00 per card

The bill was referred to the floor.

Bill 67: Introduced by Ben Medlin (Alice Beardsley). "That the voting for officers and Board Members of this Association be by secret ballot beginning with this convention." (Referred to the Law Committee.)

The report of the Ways and Means Committee then continued. There were several questions from the floor regarding debt reduction on Halex House, duplicate DA's, the Lilly grant and other budget items. Robert Miller moved that the report be accepted as submitted. The motion carried.

Wilbur Ruge took the floor to inquire how the Board deals with Convention losses. It was explained that it is charged to operating expenses.

The agenda was at this point suspended to hear from Bill Collyer who was introduced to the Assembly by Malcolm Norwood. Mr. Collyer is directing the TV captioning project at station WGBH in Boston and was present at the Convention to participate in the Telecommunications Workshop.

The next agenda items were those bills referred to the floor by the Steering Committee.

Bill 59, recommending that Cooperating Member associations share convention profits, was debated pro and con. A vote was taken on a motion to table and carried 30 to 28.

Bill 63, on the evaluation of the performance of the Executive Secretary, was brought to the floor by the Steering Committee. On a point of order, George Propp recommended that the bill be ruled out of order on the grounds that it was standard business procedure to evaluate all employees of a corporation and that singling out the Executive Secretary was discriminatory. The point was well taken and the bill ruled out of order.

Bill 66, dealing with the LIFEGUARD

AMERICA proposal, was brought to the floor. Lester Ahls moved that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. After some debate, Al Van Nevel amended the motion to read Executive Board rather than Ways and Means Committee. The motion as amended carried unanimously.

Chairman Ben Medlin reported on two grievances: 1) There appears to have been considerable confusion over the rules of the Miss Deaf America Pageant which must be straightened out before the next Convention; 2) **Bill 18,** relating to the same matter was withdrawn by the sponsors.

On a motion by Gary Olsen the Grievance Committee report was accepted.

The next item on the agenda was the second report of the Law Committee.

Law Committee

Second Report

The second report of the Law Committee, actually a continuation of the first report, was as follows:

Item 17: First Report—Item II, Bill 54, Bill 51:

Article 1, Section 2a Change to read: **Section 2—Individual Membership.** a. Advancing Member. Any citizen of the United States of good repute who is interested in the welfare of the deaf may become an Advancing Member by paying at an annual rate as determined by convention resolution, and includes a subscription to the official publication. Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer shall be listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges in recognition of a superior and responsible type of members who are making a special contribution to the strength and stability to the NAD.

Article IX, Section 1a Change to read: **Article IX—Fees and Dues.** Section 1—Basic Dues. a. The Basic dues for members joining the National Association independently of membership in Cooperating Member associations shall be at a rate as determined by convention resolution.

No recommendation

Al Van Nevel moved that the Assembly accept the recommended change.

Robert Lankenau objected to the word **superior** in line seven. Clyde Ketchum moved that **superior** be changed to **dedicated**. The motion carried.

William Peace moved that the phrase "in recognition of a superior (dedicated) and responsible type of members" be deleted. The motion carried unanimously.

Lester Ahls then moved that "good repute" be deleted. The motion carried.

After some debate to clarify interpretations Item 17 was put to vote and carried.

At this point Charles Estes yielded the floor so that the Executive Secretary could answer the question Wilbur Ruge raised on Tuesday regarding the change in paying travel for Representatives. Fred Schreiber answered that conditions were much different in February than they are now and we anticipated running an austerity convention because of the energy crisis. He thus had recommended to the Board that convention expenses be reduced.

Item 18—Bill 16—Article VI, Section 2b: Delete paragraph 2b or retain paragraph and add:

Cooperating Member associations shall be immediately notified of any change(s) and the reason(s) for same.

Recommendation: Rejection

Rationale: Deletion of paragraph would hamper Board action in the event emergency action is called for.

Addition to existing paragraph is superfluous as convention attendance is dependent upon an informed membership.

Eugene White moved that the Assembly accept the committee recommendations for rejection. Put to vote, his motion carried.

Item 19—Bill 14—Article III, Section 2a. Election of Officers: Change paragraph a to read: The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by **secret ballot** on the last day. . . .

Recommendation: Rejection

Rationale: Members of the Council of Representatives are elected by the individual state associations for statewide representation. Their vote must be a matter of record.

After a lengthy debate and argument pro and con the committee motion to reject was put to vote and carried despite considerable opposition.

Item 20—Bill 24—Article VII, Section 1: Add to existing paragraph: It shall include senior citizen members (65 or over). They shall pay reduced membership fees.

Recommendation: Rejection

Rationale: Enforcement would pose an undue burden on the Home Office. No means of verification of age is available without drastic and costly changes. The proposed change is wide open to abuse. The NAD is equally representative of all age groups.

The committee motion to reject was voted on and carried.

Item 21—Bill 28—Article III, Section 4a (New): a. A nominating committee selected by the President and approved by the Executive Board shall list a slate of candidates for office in advance of each convention. Nominations from the floor shall be permitted. (Renumber succeeding paragraph).

Recommendation: Rejection

Rationale: Danger of abuse of committee membership outweighs the benefits of advance listing of candidates. Time of announcement should remain individual prerogative. The idea of a nominating committee is to assure that there is a candidate for each office and we have always had at least one at every election for years back, sometimes several.

The committee motion to reject carried.

Item 22—Bill 31—Article IV, Section 1h: Delete paragraph h (Renumber succeeding paragraphs); **Article IV, Section 5j (New)** (Renumber succeeding paragraphs): k. He shall prepare and submit the biennial budget for consideration and action by the Executive Board and the Ways and Means Committee six (6) months in advance of the date of the biennial convention.

Recommendation: Approval with the substitution of 60 days in place of six (6) months.

Rationale: Budget preparation is the responsibility of the Executive Secretary; however, six months is an unreasonable time restriction in view of rapidly changing conditions and the heavy work load that occurs at the end and beginning of the year.

Inconsistent with Item 27. No action taken.

Item 23, Bill 36—Article III, Section 1b (New): b. Any person(s) having personal or corporate financial interest of a material nature in the affairs of the Association shall not be elected to or serve on the Executive Board.

No recommendation.

Sam Block moved to accept. Put to vote the motion carried.

Item 26—Bill 46—To order development of a Model State Association Constitution and Bylaws

Recommendation: Approval and referral to next Executive Board for implementation.

Committee recommendation voted on and carried.

Item 25, Bill 37: Return to author since it is in conflict with previous actions of the Council of Representatives.

Committee action approved by vote.

Item 26, Bill 49 and Bill 38 (Bill 33 recalled by author): To provide for appointment of a committee to study the geographical reconstruction of regional groupings and sources of funding regional meetings.

Recommendation: Approval and referral to next Board.

Carl Brininstool's motion to delete "approval" was ruled out of order.

Al Pimentel's substitute motion was ruled out of order. After some debate the committee motion was put to vote and carried.

Item 27, Bill 43, Bill 48, Bill 2—Article III, Section 2b: Change paragraph to read: b. The Executive Board shall be comprised, in addition to the officers, of eight members representing four geographical divisions of the United States and possession as listed in paragraph c of this Section. Such Board members shall be elected in Convention caucus by their respective regions. Vacancies between conventions shall be filled by the Executive Board from nominations from regional member associations.

No recommendation

George Propp moved that the motion be referred back to the Law Committee to specify who votes in the caucus. The motion carried.

Item 28—Bill 62—Article IV, Section 5: Delete entire section.

Recommendation: Approval

Rationale: The Executive Secretary is not an officer. His duties are outlined in the guidelines as adopted by the Executive Board.

After debate the committee recommendation for approval carried.

Following the Law Committee Report, Yerker Andersson inquired as to the dis-

position of **Bill 11**, dealing with the role of the International Committee. Mervin Garretson moved that **Bill 11** be recalled from the Law Committee. His motion carried. After some discussion of **Bill 11**, Charles Estes moved that **Bill 11** be added to Article X, Section 1(b) of the Bylaws. The motion carried.

On a motion from the floor the General Assembly adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

Seventh Session

Council of Representatives, Friday, July 6

The seventh session of the Convention was called to order by President Pettigill at 9:00 a.m. The first order of business was a roll call. Gordon Allen, Credentials, reported that there were 66 voters. Roll call by the Secretary-Treasurer indicated the following absences, Downey, Idaho; Young, SBG; Berlitch, Alaska; Massey, Indiana; McHugh, Jr. NAD; Maddox, Board. All arrived later in the morning.

The first item of business was the completion of the Law Committee report. **Item 27** of the report had been referred back to the Law Committee for reconsideration. The item dealt with the election of Board Members by region. The Law Committee recommended acceptance. Mervin Garretson's motion for some minor rewording carried. Robert Sanderson's motion to amend the bill to provide a vote for officers other than Board Members within their own regions failed to carry. Gary Olsen then moved to amend the bill to the effect that only Board Members of the region could vote for members of the Executive Board. The amendment carried. The main motion was put to vote and carried by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Al Van Nevel then moved that the Council of Representatives ratify action of the General Assembly on the Law Committee Report. The motion carried with one dissenting vote. Van Nevel also moved that the Law Committee do the necessary renumbering and editing when making approved changes in the Bylaws. The motion carried unanimously.

Harvey Corson took the floor to request permission from the Council for the introduction of a new bill. On a motion by Jess Smith the request was unanimously granted. The bill:

Bill 68: Introduced by Robert Lankenau (George Propp). "WHEREAS, turnover in administrative positions of state schools for the deaf is now and will be for some time to come quite heavy, and WHEREAS selection groups in many states are, through ignorance or otherwise, discriminating against deaf applicants, be it RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board develop, as soon as possible, a position paper and disseminate same to appropriate agencies, setting forth the NAD feeling regarding minimum qualifications for filling such positions in schools for the deaf." (Referred to the Resolutions Committee.)

The next agenda item was the Third Report of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ways and Means Committee Third Report

The Ways and Means Committee took as follows:

Item 1, Bill 3—To print the 1974 Convention proceedings in a special supplement of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

The committee recommends that the bill **not** be approved on the basis of information from the Editor of the DA and the Executive Secretary that neither time nor money would be saved by the proposed change.

Item 2, Bill 40—To retain the \$1.50 per capita state quota.

The committee recommends that this bill be approved. Since the Law Committee's recommendation to remove all references to specified dollar amounts from the Bylaws was approved by the Convention, this recommendation is incorporated in the list of fees and rates appearing later in this report.

Item 3, Bill 50—For the NAD to begin publication of a monthly newspaper

The committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of this bill in principle. It further agreed that the Executive Board should establish a special committee to work out all necessary details of this proposed publication, and that up to \$5,000 of the funds in the budget under the heading of "Services to State Associations" be earmarked for use as seed money to start this publication. It is contemplated, however, that the income from this publication would make it a self-supporting enterprise. The members of the committee shall include one for the DA staff, one for the Home Office and two others not affiliated with either group.

Item 4.—The committee recommends that fees at rates referred to in the Bylaws shall be as follows:

a. Dues for Advancing Members:

1) \$10 per year or \$1.00 per month for single members

2) \$15 per year or \$1.50 per month for husband-wife combinations.

b. Per capita quota for Cooperating Member (state) associations, \$1.50 per year

c. Affiliation fee for professional organizations, \$1,000 annually

d. Affiliation fee for other than professional organizations, \$10 annually

e. Subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN:

(1) For Advancing Members, included in membership fee.

(2) For other than Advancing Members \$5.00 per year.

(3) For each RID member, \$3.00 per year, to be paid by RID.

Item 5—The committee reconsidered its previous action on the budget request of the Cultural Program Committee and now recommends that up to \$1,000 be set aside from the budget item for convention expenses with respect to the 1976 Convention.

Item 6.—The committee further recommends that consideration be given to a proposal for a fund-raising project in the

form of a national contest to name a theme for the NAD. Under this proposal, entries to the contest may be made with a \$1 fee, with a substantial prize awarded to the winner. The committee further recommends that this suggestion be referred to the Newspaper Committee identified in **Item 3** above, since the newspaper itself could be a most suitable medium for advertising and conducting the proposed contest.

Item 7.—In closing, the committee wishes to go on record that its consideration of the proposed budget was rendered very difficult in the time available to it. This is the result of the much greater detail and complexities involved compared to past years. It strongly recommends that for future conventions each proposed budget for a biennium be submitted to the Board and the Ways and Means Committee no later than December 31 of the year preceding the Convention. The Ways and Means Committee in turn should be required to complete action on it by the first day of the Convention, so that it need only consider those changes resulting from bills introduced at the convention.

In connection with the report the Ways and Means Committee submitted the following bills:

Bill 69: Introduced by Sam Block, W&M Committee. "Start a fund-raising project, in connection with the tabloid newspaper to be published by the NAD, in the form of a National Theme Contest. Under this proposal entry to the contest may be made with a one dollar fee with substantial prizes to the winner." The motion carried.

Bill 70: Introduced by Sam Block, W&M Committee. The proposed budget of the NAD for a biennium is to be submitted to the Executive Board and the Ways and Means Committee no later than December 31 of the year preceding a convention. Carried.

Dr. Block concluded his report with thanks to his committee members. They rose and were recognized. Alice Beardsley then moved that the Ways and Means Report be accepted as a whole. The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Jess Smith then requested recognition of the members of his Steering Committee, Waldo Cordano and Kyle Workman. The Steering Committee, he remarked, has undoubtedly facilitated the conduct of Convention business.

The next agenda item was the report of the Resolutions Committee. Tim Jaech, substituting for Chairman Harvey Corson, passed out the Convention Resolutions. The President announced that all resolutions will be sent to the appropriate people. The report was in two parts. Part I consisted of the usual resolutions of appreciation; Part II were those resolutions which affect the NAD program of activities.

Charles Estes moved that Part I of the Resolutions be accepted as a whole. Leslie Massey moved that it be specified that the TV resolutions also go to the major networks. His motion carried. Charlie Mc-

Kinney moved that the name of Lee Hardy be added to Resolution 2. This also carried. The Estes motion to accept Part I as amended carried without opposition.

Chairman Harvey Corson at this point yielded the floor so that the Chair could introduce Lee Hardy and John Cranwill.

Report of the Resolution Committee

Part I—Appreciation and Commendations **Resolution 1** (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS the Washington State Association of the Deaf has served as host to the 32nd Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Seattle, Washington, June 30-July 6, 1974, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf commend the WSAD and its local committee for their efforts in making the convention a success.

Resolution 2 (Introduced by the Committee):

RESOLVED that the NAD in the convention assembled at Seattle Washington, extend on behalf of the deaf Americans a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to the following persons for taking time from their busy schedules to serve as speakers, consultants and participants during the convention:

Mr. Wes Uhlman, Mayor of Seattle
Dr. Edward Merrill, President of Gallaudet College

Dr. Robert Frisina, Director of NTID
Mr. Albert Pimentel, Director of Public Service Programs, Gallaudet College
Mr. Archie Stack, Superintendent of the Washington School for the Deaf

Dr. Malcolm Norwood, Chief Media Services/Captioned Films for the Deaf, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Mr. Lee Darrel, Residential Supervisor, Northwest Natural Gas Corporation

Dr. Larry Stewart, Associate Professor of Rehabilitation, University of Arizona, and other persons who served on the workshops during the convention.

Resolution 3 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf has striven to increase the quality of its services to the deaf by establishing an evaluation program for interpreters, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the NAD extend its sincerest thanks and appreciation for their efforts on behalf of all hearing impaired persons.

Resolution 4 (Bill 53, incorporating Bill 19):

WHEREAS the television industry has employed persons skilled in the American Sign Language to appear in various types of television programming and is beginning to provide captions, and

WHEREAS services such as this captioning are appearing on the television screen with greater frequency, and

WHEREAS interpreters skilled in American Sign Language are appearing on the television screen more frequently across the USA, and

WHEREAS daily news programs are being provided featuring both deaf and hearing newscasters on a regular schedule using American Sign Language, and

WHEREAS bulletins in the form of captioning and/or having a skilled American Sign Language interpreter furnish warnings of weather and any possible catastrophe,

WHEREAS television specials such as "Search for Tomorrow" and "A Child's Christmas in Wales" have been provided for hearing impaired viewers by the television industry, and

WHEREAS Boston's innovative TV program is featured in cooperation with the ABC Network, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf commend the television industry for its increasing awareness of fulfilling the needs of the deaf community at large and for providing the public with a greater awareness of deafness, and be it further

RESOLVED that more national and local TV networks be encouraged to expand their services to meet the needs of the hearing impaired.

Resolution 5 (Bill 19 as amended by the Committee):

WHEREAS the heads of various states and local governments have seen fit to declare specific times and dates on recognizing the handicap of deafness, and

WHEREAS the deaf population has thus been exposed to a better understanding by the public at large through these special projects, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the NAD, in convention assembled does hereby commend these people for their efforts on behalf of the hearing impaired and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this commendation be sent to the heads of all these state and local governments along with a copy to the state association presidents.

Resolution 6 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS the National Association of the Deaf (NAD) recognizes the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) as one of the fundamental institutions in the quest for educational and economic advancement of deaf people in the United States, and

WHEREAS the development of NTID has been followed by the NAD with consummate interest, and

WHEREAS in the opinion of the NAD, the intent and purposes for which NTID was established are being met with remarkable success, and

WHEREAS the NAD recognizes the absolute necessity of Federal sponsorship for this national effort, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the NAD express congratulations and appreciation to both the Federal government and Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) on the occasion of the completion of the NTID physical facilities and for their noteworthy productive cooperation in creating a successful NTID, and be it further

RESOLVED that the NAD express its special thanks to the U.S. Senate through

the office of Senator Warren Magnuson, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; to the House of Representatives through the office of Congressman Daniel Flood, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; to the Administration through the office of Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of HEW; to the Rochester Institute of Technology through the office of Dr. Paul A. Miller, President, and to Dr. Robert Frisina, Director of NTID, and in so doing urge their continuation of what in this century has become recognized nationally as most fundamental to the socio-economic advancement of our nation's deaf population.

Resolution 7 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS a long standing dream of the deaf people in America has been realized by the acquisition of the Halex House as the Home Office of the NAD, and

WHEREAS this goal came about as a result of the concerted efforts of the officers and Executive Board Members of the NAD and Executive Secretary, Frederick C. Schreiber during the administrations of Presidents Robert O. Lankenau and Don G. Pettingill, be it hereby.

RESOLVED that this convention now assembled express its gratitude to the aforementioned persons who have made this dream a reality.

Resolution 8 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS numerous individuals and groups have seen fit to donate sums of money to the NAD with the objective of reducing the mortgage on Halex House, and

WHEREAS many individuals and organizations have loaned money to the NAD at no or minimal interest, be it hereby

RESOLVED that this convention assembled express its sincere thanks and appreciation to those people and organizations, and be it further

RESOLVED that THE DEAF AMERICAN continue its practice of giving recognition to these donors in its pages, and be it further

RESOLVED that the Executive Board be mandated to continue its efforts to reduce the mortgage.

Resolution 9 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS Don G. Pettingill has shown dynamic leadership and dedication during his tenure as President of the NAD, and

WHEREAS increased involvement of state associations in the affairs of the NAD has occurred during his administration, and

WHEREAS during his term increased awareness of and interest in the affairs and needs of the deaf people have come about as a result of his "Operation Snowball" movement, therefore be it

RESOLVED that sincere thanks and appreciation be extended to Don G. Pettingill for his contribution to the growth of the NAD.

Resolution 10 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS Mr. Frank Turk has served as NAD Board Member for six years, and

WHEREAS during the same time, Frank Turk has been greatly instrumental in the development of the Jr. NAD and the Youth Development Programs, and

WHEREAS Frank Turk has chosen not to be a candidate for re-election to the NAD Executive Board, be it hereby

RESOLVED that this convention assembled extend its deepest thanks and appreciation to Frank Turk for his contribution and dedication to the deaf youth of America as well as to the NAD.

Resolution 11 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS Miss Ann Billington has been representing the National Association of the Deaf as Miss Deaf America for the past two years, and

WHEREAS Miss Billington has served willingly and well in representing the Association at various events, therefore be it

RESOLVED that a letter of thanks be sent to her by the Secretary-Treasurer on the behalf of the NAD commending her for her services to the National Association of the Deaf.

Resolution 12 (Introduced by the Committee):

Be it resolved that the convention extend its thanks and appreciation to:

1. Gallaudet College for permitting its Public Service Programs to arrange and direct the Professional Workshop during the NAD Convention.

2. To Mr. Carl Kirchner, Mr. Florian Caligiuri, Mr. Lew Bettura, Dr. Malcolm Norwood, Mr. Stan Traxler, Mrs. Edna Adler and Mrs. Lou Campbell for arranging sectional programs and serving as coordinators for their sections.

3. To the participants and their agencies for bringing them to the convention for the purpose of disseminating valuable information.

4. And to the various professionals and parents of deaf children who participated and benefited from interacting with deaf consumers in the workshop.

Part II — Goals, Issues, and Policies

Resolution 13 (Bill 41):

WHEREAS the Federal government has recognized certain minority and/or disadvantaged groups, and

WHEREAS the Federal Government has accorded these groups certain rights and privileges in equal opportunity and civil rights measures, and

WHEREAS the deaf, as individuals and as a group, have suffered the same injustices, inequities and indignities imposed on other minority and/or disadvantaged groups by society at large, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board take appropriate action to secure Federal recognition of the deaf as a minority disadvantaged group.

Resolution 14 (Bill 21):

WHEREAS professionally trained deaf educators and rehabilitation counselors have made significant contributions to programs for the hearing impaired, and

WHEREAS in recent years increasing awareness and recognition has been emergent about the relevance, the need and the impact of consumer-oriented affirmative action hiring programs on successful educational endeavors in the area of the handicapped, and

WHEREAS deaf and deaf-blind people and other handicapped groups face the same or greater problems of minority groups who have not been receiving full privileges of American citizenship, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, demand that the state and Federal governments withhold or withdraw funds from residential, day school or public schools having classes for hearing impaired, which:

1. Do not provide adequate educational services for deaf children;

2. Do not allocate proportionate funds for the education of the deaf, or

3. Show evidence of discrimination against the hiring of hearing impaired teachers or administrators, and be it further

RESOLVED that the NAD demand that such funds also be withheld from colleges or graduate schools which practice such discrimination, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all state and Federal governments and agencies.

Resolution 15 (Bill 20):

WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States deems it fitting that this country take proper notice of 200 years of progress in the development of our national heritage of individual liberty, representative government and the attainment of equal and inalienable rights of the people of this country, and

WHEREAS the Congress has established the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, and

WHEREAS progress made by the deaf people of the United States in the area of employment, education, independence and civil rights is part and parcel of the development of this country, be it

RESOLVED that the NAD strongly urge the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to build a permanent national exhibit, suitably housed and staffed, wherein progress made by the deaf people of this country can be suitably commemorated.

Resolution 16 (Bill 10):

WHEREAS Senate Bill 2711, providing an extra income tax exemption for deaf people, has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS there is widespread support for this bill among the deaf citizens of this country, be it hereby

RESOLVED that this convention now assembled go on record as endorsing the spirit of the aforementioned bill, and be it further

RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board be mandated to seek passage of this legislation in cooperation with state associations.

Resolution 17 (Bill 32):

WHEREAS it is recognized that deaf people like all other handicapped individuals strive to realize their potential to the fullest, and

WHEREAS deaf people are aware of the necessity of joining forces with other handicapped groups to achieve the unmet needs, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board explore the overall implications of the newly emerging National Coalition of Disabled Citizens and, if deemed advisable, become a member of this coalition in unifying all handicapped Americans in their efforts toward self-fulfillment.

Resolution 18 (Bill 29):

WHEREAS the Community Education concept has the potential to foster lifelong learning experiences that are meaningful and relevant to children, youth and adults in the school, the home and the community, and

WHEREAS the Community Education concept attempts to make maximum use of all available resources in a community in an effort to provide meaningful and accessible services to all members of a community, and

WHEREAS the Community Education concept relies heavily on involvement and establishes means whereby people can become involved in determining their needs and desires and share in decision-making, planning, implementation and fellowship in meeting those needs and desires, and

WHEREAS deaf people have the same educational, service and meaningful involvement needs as their hearing counterparts, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the NAD endorses and supports the Community Education concept and encourages schools and centers for the deaf throughout the United States to adopt the concept so as to upgrade the general welfare and well being of deaf people.

Resolution 19 (Bill 34):

WHEREAS deaf people of the United States have progressed to a status in life far ahead of their counterparts in other countries, and

WHEREAS this has been achieved as a result of the educational opportunities began through the efforts and dedication of two notable pioneers, Laurent Clerc and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf request that the Postal Authority issue a commemorative stamp in honor of these two benefactors.

Resolution 20 (Bill 3):

WHEREAS there is a need to foster a better and more complete understanding of activities and goals of the National Association of the Deaf and the NAD Cooperating Member (state) Associations for the benefit of all the deaf, and

WHEREAS there is a need to open completely the lines of communication between the National Association of the Deaf and the NAD Cooperating Member (state) Associations; and

WHEREAS there is a need to promote interaction and cooperation between the National Association of the Deaf and the NAD Cooperating Member (state) Associations, regarding programs, projects, ideas and issues that confront the deaf, statewide and nationally, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that it be the consensus of the convention that the aforementioned needs be furthered through the establishment of regional conferences; The division of states and regions are to correspond with that of Article 3, Section 2(c) of the National Association of the Deaf Bylaws.

Resolution 21 (Bill 25):

WHEREAS services to deaf people are still not what they could or should be, and

WHEREAS deaf people themselves bear a measure of responsibility for such deficiencies, which in turn are caused by lack of training, lack of knowledge and lack of strong organizational structure, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the NAD sponsor and/or arrange management training programs for deaf leadership for Cooperating Member (state) Associations as opportunity presents.

Resolution 22 (Bill 44):

WHEREAS there has been a continuing need to clarify the purposes, intents and achievements of the NAD and its Cooperating Member (state) Associations to interested parties, both hearing and deaf, and

WHEREAS many service and professional groups, whose activities may be relevant to the needs of deaf people, have not been exposed to the advantages of affiliation with the NAD and/or its Cooperating Member (state) Associations, and

WHEREAS the crucial and recurring question, "What can you do for me?", has never been satisfactorily answered, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the NAD through its Executive Board and the Home Office and Cooperating Member (state) Associations put greater emphasis on improving their public relations programs in order to facilitate understanding of the problems, needs and aspirations of deaf people and the services offered by these organizations.

Resolution 23 (Bill 17):

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf sponsor an exhibit on deafness at the annual meetings of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, and be it further

RESOLVED that a representation from the National Association of the Deaf be present at the meetings to maintain the exhibit.

Resolution 24 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS the Ohio Association of

the Deaf, Inc., is attempting to amend an existing state law which requires exclusive use of a particular method of instruction to be employed with deaf children in public schools so as to allow for diversity of approaches being utilized to meet individual needs among deaf children, and

WHEREAS the NAD Executive Board has voted unanimously to give every possible support to the efforts of the Ohio Association of the Deaf in this attempt, be it hereby

RESOLVED that this convention now assembled go on record as endorsing the efforts of the Ohio Association of the Deaf and that the NAD Executive Board be mandated to assist the Ohio Association of the Deaf in seeking the passage of this proposed legislation, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Ohio Senate Education Committee, the Governor of Ohio, the Ohio Association of the Deaf, Inc., and the Ohio Coalition for the Education of the Handicapped Children.

Resolution 25 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS the NAD has developed into a large and successful enterprise through the dedicated efforts of the Home Office staff, and

WHEREAS the continued development in an orderly and effective manner depends on the employment of loyal and competent personnel, and

WHEREAS the hiring of competent personnel and the continued employment of present personnel depends greatly on the financial benefits accruable to them, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the Executive Board be directed to investigate the feasibility of establishing and maintaining a Retirement Plan for all full time Home Office employees.

Resolution 26 (Bill 35):

WHEREAS Senator Charles Percy (R) of Illinois has a hearing loss which requires his use of a hearing aid, and

WHEREAS Senator Percy, as a consumer, has expressed his concern over the high cost of hearing aids and has remarked that hearing aids should be prescribed and acquired from sound audiological evaluations, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the NAD make it known that it shares his concern and that the NAD endorses the development of criteria for determining standards of evaluation, prescription and pricing of hearing aids.

Resolution 27 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS Dr. Malcolm Norwood has given many years, and

WHEREAS it has been reported that the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped will soon be reorganized with the aim of providing better coordination and delivery of expanded services, and

WHEREAS this planned reorganization will result in realignment of the functions of the branch of Media Services and Captioned Films within an ex-

panded Division of Educational Technology, and

WHEREAS Dr. Malcolm Norwood, Chief, Media Services and Captioned Films, has been largely responsible for the continued expansion of much needed services to the hearing impaired, and

WHEREAS Dr. Norwood is recognized as one of the country's outstanding educators as well as an outstanding spokesman for the deaf community, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf urges that Dr. Norwood be given every consideration for the position of Division Chief if and when this reorganization takes place, and that letters expressing this view be sent to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and to the Undersecretary of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, the leaders of other national professional and social organizations of and/or for the hearing impaired.

Resolution 28 (Bill 65):

WHEREAS the advent of the revenue sharing concept among state allocations from the Federal government is now undergoing implementation among public school systems in each state, and

WHEREAS the generally acceptable ideal of mainstreaming of handicapped children does not take into account the severe communication disability of those with hearing impairments, who have an equal birthright to quality education tailored to their unique needs, and

WHEREAS only the NAD as a consumer organization possesses the heuristic, experiential insight into such problems, and is in a position to ensure that good school programming take precedence over mere compliance with a court order, be it

RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board develop by January 1, 1975, a position paper on mainstreaming of deaf children in public schools.

Resolution 29 (Bill 67):

WHEREAS turnover in administrative positions in schools for the deaf is now and will be for some time to come quite heavy, and

WHEREAS selection groups in many states, through ignorance or otherwise, may tend to discriminate against deaf applicants, be it hereby

RESOLVED that the NAD Executive Board develop, as soon as possible, a position paper and disseminate the same to appropriate agencies, setting forth the views of this organization regarding minimum qualifications for filling such positions in schools for the deaf.

Resolution 30 (Bill 39) Referred to the NAD Cultural Committee:

WHEREAS in the past a small number of contestants has entered Miss Deaf American Deaf Pageant, and be it hereby

RESOLVED that the Cultural Committee of the NAD be requested to revise its rules so as to allow more than one entry from any one state.

Resolution 31 (Introduced on the floor of the Council of Representatives):

WHEREAS deaf-blind persons have participated in this convention in larger numbers than ever before, and

WHEREAS the NAD membership is beginning to demonstrate increased interest in meeting the needs of deaf-blind persons through its membership and through its conventions, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the convention go on record encouraging ways and means of increasing involvement of deaf-blind persons in all activities of the Association.

Resolution 32 (Introduced by the Committee):

WHEREAS the deaf community of the United States has a need for improved telephone communications, and

WHEREAS there is a definite need for an adequate survey of the deaf community as to its desires and needs for improving telephone communications for the deaf, and be it

RESOLVED that the NAD encourages such a study as indicated by the efforts of the Stanford Research Institute of California and the joint effort of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf and the Philadelphia Community College under the sponsorship of the Nevil Foundation.

Respectfully submitted by:

Dr. Harvey J. Corson, Chairman
Max Friedman
Tim Jaech
George Johnston, Jr.
John Kubis
Robert Lankenau
David Mortensen
Al Van Nevel
Don Roppelt

At the conclusion of the Resolutions Committee Report the members stood and were recognized. The Council then recessed at 3:30 for coffee break.

The Council reconvened at 3:35. Sam Block moved to suspend the Bylaws (to make a motion on regional selection of Board Members effective with the Houston Convention, rather than immediately). Pimentel's motion that the Council reconsider rather than suspend the Bylaws was ruled out of order. After considerable debate a motion to move the question carried. A vote on the Block motion to suspend the Bylaws failed to carry, a four-fifths vote being needed.

Celia McNeilly requested Council permission to submit a bill expressing appreciation to Suleiman Bushnaq and his committee for the Home Office Study report. A vote to permit carried. The bill was as follows:

Bill 70: Introduced by Celia McNeilly (William Peace). "Be it RESOLVED that thanks and appreciation be accorded to Dr. Suleiman Bushnaq and his committee on the excellent report titled 'A Management Study of the NAD Home Office.'" Put to vote the bill carried without opposition.

Lester Ahls then submitted **Bill 72**, as follows:

Bill 72: Introduced by Lester Ahls, Iowa Association of the Deaf. WHEREAS the Iowa Association of the Deaf is currently

pushing enactment of a State Commission for the Deaf in the State of Iowa; and WHEREAS the concept of a Commission for the Deaf is being realized in various states; and WHEREAS the National Association of the Deaf has a duty to assist Cooperating Member associations in the pursuit of legislation beneficial to the deaf at all levels of Federal, state and local governments; therefore be it RESOLVED that the Convention declare its support for the proposed Commission for the Deaf in Iowa and the concept of Commissions for the Deaf throughout the country." Put to vote the bill carried.

Tim Jaech submitted a resolution in the form of **Bill 73**. On a point of order by the Secretary-Treasurer (duplication) it was ruled out of order.

A motion from the floor to close new business carried unanimously.

The next item of business was selection of a site for the 1978 Convention. Priority in making bids was extended to Philadelphia. The Philadelphia bid was presented by Ronald Roppelt. At the conclusion of the Pennsylvania bid Ben Medlin moved that the Council recess until Saturday morning and that the Pennsylvania bid would be permitted to repeat. The motion carried without opposition and the Council recessed until Saturday morning at 9:00.

The Saturday morning continuation of Session Eight was called to order by President Pettingill at 9:05 a.m. The President authorized Gordon Allen to select an Election Committee. Roll call showed all Representatives and Board present except Berlitch, Medlin and Katz, all of whom arrived later in the morning. With permission from the floor Bill 74 was introduced as follows:

(See Appendix)

Bill 74 was introduced as follows:

Next on the agenda was the bids for the 1978 Convention. The bids were made in the following order:

1. Philadelphia—Ronald Roppelt
2. New Jersey, Great Gorge Playboy Club—Edgar Bloom, Jr.
3. Atlanta, Georgia—William Peace
4. Rochester, New York—Alice Beardsley
5. Denver, Colorado—Josie Kilthau
6. Anaheim, California—Tim Jaech
7. Winston Salem, N.C.—Sterling White

On a motion by Charles Estes, bidding was closed. A motion by Estes to vote by show of hands also carried. Rochester obtained a majority vote on the second ballot, and, with Executive Board approval, will be the 1978 NAD Convention host.

The next item on the agenda was the election of officers. Nominations were for the office of President-Elect. Frank Turk raised the question, in light of new legislation, whether qualifications of any of the candidates were in conflict with the Bylaws which now prohibit persons with material interests from serving on the Board of Directors. Fred Schreiber reported that none of the known candidates have financial or material interests in the

NAD operations. Nominations for the office of President-Elect were as follows:

Ralph White, nominated by Al Pimentel.
Mervin Garretson, nominated by Leon Auerbach.

A roll call vote resulted with 34 votes for Garretson, 31 for White. Mervin Garretson was declared duly elected President-Elect. Roll call voting was as follows:

White: E. Turk, Jowles, Kilthau, Peace, Downey, Ahls, Simmons, Walker, Hudson, Marshall, Graybill, Ogier, Bloom, Falvey, J. White, McElhaney, Scheler, Lawson, Hillis, Patton, Jaech, Workman, Pimentel, Pettingill, Smith, Lankenau, White, Propp, Estes, Block, Skinner.

Garretson: Jimenez, McNeilly, Van Nevel, Massey, K. Young, Ruge, Auerbach, Garretson, Germain, Foret, Moe, Hansen, Eide, Friedman, Beardsley, Katz, Medlin, Roppelt, McKinney, Meek, Brininstool, Mortensen, Bates, Ketchum, Fowler, Peacock, Cordano, McHugh, P. Young, Boxer, F. Turk, Olsen, Maddox, Sanderson.

Absent: Berlitch.

On a motion by Al Pimentel, a show of hands made the vote unanimous for Dr. Garretson.

Nominations were then in order for the office of Vice President. The following were nominated.

Robert Lankenau, nominated by Ben Medlin

Charlie McKinney, nominated by Clyde Ketchum

Jane Wilk, nominated by Kyle Workman

Nominations were closed on a motion from the floor. A roll call vote gave 34 votes to McKinney, 16 to Lankenau, 15 to Wilk. McKinney was declared duly elected Vice President. Roll call voting was as follows:

Lankenau: K. Young, Ahls, Simmons, Moe, Hanson, Beardsley, Katz, Medlin, Scheler, Roppelt, Meek, Willis, Peacock, Cordano, Smith, Estes.

McKinney: E. Turk, Jowles, Jimenez, Peace, Downey, Massey, Walker, Auerbach, Garretson, Germain, Foret, Eide, Ogier, Bloom, Falvey, Friedman, J. White, McElhaney, McKinney, Brininstool, Mortensen, Bates, Ketchum, Fowler, Patton, McHugh, P. Young, Boxer, Pettingill, Lankenau, F. Turk, Olsen, Maddox, Block.

Wilk: Kilthau, McNeilly, Van Nevel, Ruge, Hudson, Marshall, Graybill, Lawson, Jaech, Workman, Pimentel, White, Propp, Skinner, Sanderson.

Absent: Berlitch.

Nominations were then in order for Secretary-Treasurer. The following were nominated:

Charles Estes, nominated by Robert Sanderson

Edward C. Carney, nominated by George Propp

Nominations were closed by vote. In a roll call ballot Estes received 46 votes, Carney received 20. Charles Estes was declared duly elected as Secretary-Treasurer of the NAD. Roll call voting was as follows:

Estes: E. Turk, Jowles, Kilthau, Jimenez, Downey, Van Nevel, K. Young, Ahls,

Simmons, Walker, Auerbach, Garretson, Hansen, Hudson, Eide, Ogier, Falvey, Friedman, J. White, Katz, Medlin, McElhaney, Scheler, Meek, Lawson, Brininstool, Hillis, Mortensen, Bates, Ketchum, Fowler, Peacock, Jaech, Workman, Pimentel, P. Young, Boxer, Pettingill, Smith, Lankenau, White, Turk, Olsen, Block, Skinner, Sanderson.

Carney: Berlitch, McNeilly, Peace, Massey, Ruge, Germain, Foret, Moe, Marshall, Graybill, Bloom, Beardsley, Roppelt, McKinney, Patton, Cordano, McHugh, Propp, Estes, Maddox.

Nominations were then in order for Board Member for Region 1. Nominations were as follows:

Leon Auerbach, nominated by Mervin Garretson

Edgar Bloom, nominated by Sam Block

On a point of order by George Propp, Alice Beardsley seconded the nomination of Edgar Bloom. A roll call ballot gave eight votes to Bloom, seven to Auerbach. Bloom was declared duly elected Board Member for Region 1. Balloting was as follows:

Auerbach: Auerbach, Garretson, Friedman, Beardsley, J. White, Bates, Patton.

Bloom: P. Young, Boxer, Bloom, Roppelt, McKinney, Jimenez, F. Turk, Maddox.

Nominations for Board Member for Region 2 were as follows:

Gary Olsen, nominated by Leonard Peacock

Ben Medlin, nominated by Robert Lankenau

The Chair ruled against Lester Ahls' request to permit Council members from outside the region to make nominations. Nominations, thus, were closed. A roll call ballot gave 15 votes to Olsen, five for Medlin. Balloting was as follows: Olsen was declared duly elected.

Olsen: Van Nevel, Massey, K. Young, Ahls, Ruge, Moe, Hansen, Marshall, Graybill, Ogier, Meek, Peacock, Cordano, Block, Olsen.

Medlin: Simmons, Germain, Foret, Katz, Medlin.

Nominations were then in order for Board Members for Region 3. This region voted two members, one for a four-year term, the other to fill Walter Brown's two year term. Nominations for Board Members were made by regional caucus and were as follows: Charlotte Collums, Carl Brininstool and William Peace. First ballot on a roll call vote gave five votes to Collums, five to Brininstool and none to Peace. Voting was as follows:

Collums: McNeilly, Peace, Walker, McElhaney, Lawson.

Brininstool: E. Turk, Jowles, Hudson, Brininstool, Hillis.

Abstained: Estes

A second ballot had identical results. On the third ballot Estes cast his vote

for Collums and she was declared duly elected Board Member for Region 3 for a four-year term.

Este's motion to give the two-year term to Brininstool by show of hands was ruled out of order. A roll call vote being required by the Bylaws. Brininstool and Peace were nominees for the short term. The roll call ballot gave eight votes to Brininstool, three to Peace. Voting was as follows:

Brininstool: E. Turk, Jowles, Peace, Walker, Hudson, Brininstool, Hillis, Estes.

Peace: McNeilly, McElhaney, Lawson.

Brininstool was declared duly elected Board Member for a two-year term for Region 3.

Nominations were then in order for Board Member for Region 4. The following were nominated:

John O'Brien, nominated by Clyde Ketchum

George Scheler, nominated by Jack Downey

Nominations closed. A roll call ballot gave seven votes to Scheler, six to O'Brien. Scheler was declared duly elected. Balloting was as follows:

O'Brien: Berlitch, Workman, Jaech, Ketchum, Fowler, Skinner.

Scheler: Kilthau, Downey, Eide, Falvey, Scheler, Mortensen, Sanderson.

Winford Simmons then requested the floor. He asked Council permission officially to change his vote for Board Member from Medlin to Olsen, contrary to instructions from his state association. Permission was granted; hence the official tally for Region 2 Board Member was 16 for Olsen, four for Medlin.

Simmons also presented a Kentucky Colonel citation to President Pettingill, and a jug of 101 proof Kentucky liquid.

After several announcements, the Chair introduced Maximiano D. DeGuzman, a visitor from the Philippine Islands.

The 32nd Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf adjourned sine die at 1:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
George Propp
Secretary-Treasurer

Due to lack of space, some items related to the Convention Proceedings could not be included in this issue. Also, the text of at least one bill was not available at press time.

Any corrections in the Proceedings should be suggested to the President of the National Association of the Deaf, who in turn will present such items to the NAD Executive Board.



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

P.O. Box 1339, Washington, D.C. 20013

Jane Beale, Editor

RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Kenneth Huff, Member-at-Large

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RID Convention/Workshop Great Success

Over 400 interpreters, professionals, supporters, deaf consumers (and interpreters) registered for the 3rd RID Convention/Workshop held in Seattle, Wash., June 26-29. The three-day convention program was filled with a variety of workshops, luncheons, meetings and dinners.

If you were there, you know how informative and professional the convention was. If you weren't there, keep reading "interprenews"—this issue and others will keep you informed about convention happenings.

In Recognition of Service

The RID Distinguished Service Award Committee is pleased to announce that Betty Edwards of Clearwater, Fla., is the 1974 recipient of the award in recognition of her outstanding interpreting skills and service to the deaf citizens of her state and to the profession of interpreting for deaf people. The presentation was made on June 29 at the banquet of the 3rd RID Convention/Workshop.

As the award was presented, the following tribute was made to Betty:

"She is an exceptional person whose hands not only work to communicate with the deaf, but they also work to create an awareness of the needs of the deaf to business and the community. Her helping hands have become a major asset both to the deaf community and to all of the people who seek to improve the quality of the lives of the deaf."

Our Professionalism is Showing

The general meeting held Thursday afternoon, June 27, (and continued Friday afternoon) was professionals exchanging ideas and making proposals for change.

Space limitations do not allow us to print the entire text of the minutes (11 pages); however, a copy will be sent to convention delegates and chapter presidents. If you would like a copy, please write to the RID office. We'd be happy to send you one.

Printed here are motions and resolutions made at the convention by chapters, individual members and the RID Board.

Motion: That reports in "In Review"* be accepted as corrected. Passed.

*A collection of reports from RID officers, office and committees. Available from the RID office upon request.

Motion: That the participants at the RID Convention support the RID Suggested Fee Schedule. Amendment to motion—that the RID Suggested Fee Schedule be reviewed for possible revisions prior to each biennial convention. Passed, none opposed.

Motion: That the RID, in cooperation with the National Association of the Deaf-Communicative Skills Program, explore the feasibility of establishing a certification program for manual communication teachers.

The Colorado RID submitted a resolution concerning hiring of interpreters for national workshops and conventions. Space limitations do not allow printing the text of the lengthy resolution.

The resolution calls for use of RID certified interpreters when available, local interpreters if a sufficient number live in the vicinity of the meeting site and fees in accordance with the RID 1973 Suggested Fee Schedule. The resolution suggests that interpreters-in-training and non-certified interpreters might work in small groups on a volunteer basis to gain experience.

Motion: That the Colorado resolution be studied by the RID Board. Passed.

The Washington State RID presented a resolution concerning use of volunteer interpreters:

At the Spring 1974 meeting of the Washington State RID, Roger Falberg proposed the following resolution which was passed unanimously: "BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Washington State RID declare themselves of not sanctioning the use of volunteer interpreters at conventions, conferences and/or workshops of organizations serving deaf adults."

Motion: That the Washington State RID resolution be given to the RID Board for study. Passed.

Motion: That the RID Board establish a committee to study the RID Code of Ethics and propose revisions to update the Code. Passed.

Motion by RID Board: That RID dues be increased to \$10.00 per year and the initiation fee for new members be eliminated, making the new members' fee \$10.00; a student membership be offered at \$5.00; and the RID officially establish a Jr. RID, with dues of \$1.00 for young people up to age 17. **Discussion**—Will \$10.00 be enough?

Motion: That discussion be tabled for 24 hours for vote another day of the convention. Passed.

Another meeting was scheduled for 1:15 p.m., Friday, June 28.

Motion: That the RID Board should explore the feasibility of calling an international interpreters' meeting in Washington, D. C., August 1975, following the World Congress of the Deaf. Passed.

Motion: That the convention participants wire best wishes to Kenneth Huff, first RID president, who was unable to attend because of ill health. Passed.

The following resolutions were prepared by a committee comprised of Celia Warshawsky and Sam Block. Only a portion of each resolution is printed here.

RESOLVED that the officers and members of the national RID express most sincere thanks and appreciation to the WSRID and to the individual members thereof for their superlative performance.

RESOLVED that a special vote of thanks be extended to members of evaluation teams, particularly the hearing impaired members thereof, who served on a volunteer basis during the past three days of the current convention.

RESOLVED that the national RID and its officers and members express their wholehearted appreciation and thanks to that dedicated group of persons (those that attended the workshop on technical/vocational signs prior to the RID Convention) for their public spirited work.

RESOLVED that the RID and its officers and members express their most sincere gratitude and appreciation to all participants in these workshops for their wonderful contribution.

RESOLVED that the RID express its appreciation to the Seattle Hilton Hotel for its fine service.

RESOLVED that the RID and its officers and members restate their high regard and devotion in which they hold Mr. Huff, with very special prayers for his rapid and complete recovery and restoration of his health and well-being.

Thank you! Thank you! Thank you!

We think all of our members and chapters are special, but we must recognize some extra special ones—chapters and members that have made contributions to help us continue operation of the national office and dissemination of information.

The Greater Pittsburgh RID made a \$100 contribution to be used for our evergrowing printing budget. The Florida RID also donated \$100 to be used for any project selected by the RID Board. To these chapters and their members we extend a most grateful thank you.

Sincere thanks also to the following members who made a donation to the RID with payment of 1974-75 dues (as of August 15, 1974):

Christine Alvarez, Ill.
Alice Beardsley, N. Y.
Alma Berke, Calif.
Phala Bernhardt, Ky.
Wanda Blackburn, Calif.
Coretta Blanchette, N. C.
William Brightwell, Calif.
Lessie Chamberlain, Ind.
Alma Collins, Calif.
Eleanor Collins, Wis.
Jean Comeforo, Pa.
Victoria Cotter, Calif.
Frances Daulton, Ohio
Josephine DeCaro, Ill.
George Dunfee, Pa.
Helen Eigel, Fla.
Roger Falberg, Wash.
Virgil and Patricia Flathouse, Texas
Helaine Galis, Wis.
Lenore Glanz, Ill.
Lucy Greenwood, Utah
Marion Hill, Fla.
Mary Hocklander, Mo.
Ben Hoffmeyer, Conn.
Robert Ingram, Minn.
Miriam Johnson, Texas
Michael Jones, Ill.
Winona and Joseph Lacey, Calif.
Norma Lewis, Ky.
Patrick McCahill, N. Y.
MaryAnn McDermott, D. C.
Mildred Middleton, Ky.
Catherine Munro, Ill.
David Peterson, Calif.
Richard Phillips, D. C.
Ann Powers, N. Y.
Daniel Smialek, N. Y.
Barrett Neil Smith, Calif.
Martha Smith, Va.
William S. Smith, Sr., Texas
Fred Sparks, Conn.
Bernice Weadick, Colo.
Sue Ellen Weber, Nev.
Charley Whisman, Ind.

And More Thank You's

The RID Executive Board and Certification Board wish to acknowledge the following persons who unselfishly gave of their time at the Seattle Convention to serve on evaluation teams.

Gordon and Myrtle Allen
George and Bernadette Attletweed
Alice Beardsley

SEPTEMBER, 1974

Barbara Brasel
Lil Browning
Kathern Carlstrom
Elizabeth Carlton
Susan Childress
Marjorie Clere
Paul Culton
Nyna Sue Demet
Janet Dobecki
Jonnie Duncan
Agnes Foret
Ardyce Germain
Mary Ann Gilchrist
Georgette Graybill
Joyce Groode
Agnes Guidry
Allie Joiner
Clyde Ketchum
Bertha Kondrotis
Robert Lankenau
Virginia Lewis
Willard Madsen
Leslie Massey
Ben Medlin
Francie Naiman
Ralph Neesam
Charlie and Sharon McKinney
Elizabeth O'Brien
Lucile Olson
William Peace
Shirley Pacetti
Mildred Petrowske
Albert Pimentel
Rev. Daniel Pokorny
Caroline Preston
Donald Renzulli
Lottie Riekehof
Ruth Sandefur
Frederick Schreiber
Shirley Shisler
Joseph Sendelbaugh
Edgar Shroyer
Martin Sternberg
Alfred Sonnenstrahl
Celia Warshawsky
Faye Wilkie
Harvey Williams
Evelyn Zola

Attention Please!

The Interpreting Scene (Proceedings of the 2nd RID Workshop/Convention, Long Beach, Calif., August 1972) is now available. It's an excellent reference. Why not order one for your personal library? To order, send \$4.50 to R.I.D., P. O. Box 1339, Washington, D. C. 20013.

Deaf people going to the annual meeting of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) this fall (November 11-13) in San Diego will share more fully in the benefits of attending professional meetings. Interpreters will be provided by the Special Interest Group on Computers and the Physically Handicapped (SIGCAPH). Those wishing to capitalize on this opportunity to broaden their computing perspectives should seek the support of their management to attend. To express interest in this service and thus help in its planning, contact: Dr. Steven Jamison, SIGCAPH Vice Chairman for the Deaf, 1501 California Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94304.

**THE DEAF AMERICAN now carries
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NYU's Deafness & Research Center's
Newsletter**

TWO POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Assistant Professor of Counseling, Gallaudet College, the world's only Liberal Arts College for the Deaf. This institution is an Equal Opportunity Employer. This tentative position should be available, beginning January, 1975. Doctorate with teaching experience preferred. Must have interest and competency in counseling deaf children and adults. Will teach organization and administration of guidance programs, individual appraisal of deaf persons, and supervise practicum students.

Instructor of Counseling. This position is available, beginning January, 1975. Master's degree, plus satisfactory completion of thirty (30) semester credit hours in a graduate program and teaching experience (preferred). Must have an interest and competency in counseling deaf children and adults. Should be fluent in simultaneous communication. Will supervise practicum students and teach introductory counseling courses.

Deadline for applications is November 1, 1974. Salary and fringe benefits for both positions are excellent. Send resume to Dr. Robert C. Mehan, Jr., Chairman, Department of Counseling, Gallaudet College, 7th & Florida Avenues, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Position Open Immediately

A **Caseworker/Interpreter** is being sought for the Community Service Agency for the Deaf, a division of the Indianapolis Speech and Hearing Center, 615 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, 317-631-5477, (317-631-5477 TTY). The objective of this agency is to reduce the cultural, social, vocational and intellectual handicapping influence of deafness by giving a complete service in areas of communication, vocational and educational skills.

The Agency is funded by United Way.

Job Description:

The Caseworker/Interpreter is responsible for direct services to the client. He shall be responsible for casework procedures deemed to be within the scope of CSAD operations. He is responsible to the Director of the CSAD.

Qualifications Desired:

- A bachelor's degree in the behavior science area.
- Demonstrated skill in communicating with and understanding the low verbal deaf.

If interested please send resume and salary requirements to the above address, in care of Mr. F. K. Price, Executive Director.

Highlights of 88th Annual PSAD Convention

A. Donald Roppelt of Abington was reelected president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf at the 88th Annual PSAD Convention at Chatham Center, Pittsburgh, August 3, 1974. He pledged continued efforts by PSAD on various fronts to improve the welfare of the deaf, particularly through telecommunications, adult education and legislation and through active cooperation with government and other institutions and organizations. He expressed hope that PSAD may soon be able to expand and better coordinate these efforts through a full-time staff in a headquarters building similar to the NAD's Halex House.

About 150 at the Saturday evening banquet "heard" Mary Jane Rhodes, a prominent leader of the TRIPOD movement, speak on how she became actively involved with other parents in improving family communication, education and rehabilitation of the deaf. She urged that PSAD work together with parents in Pennsylvania, and announced she has become a PSAD Life Member to help in this. Members of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf who accompanied Mrs. Rhodes distributed literature and put "I Love You" hand-sign stickers on everyone's label.

Fannie Lang of Ambler interpreted in her usual spirited way.

Rev. Garret Dorsey gave invocation at the beginning of the banquet. Gayle Maurer, wife of former PSAD President John Maurer, majestically sign-sung the national anthem. Dorothy Schwartzman beautifully rendered Mrs. Rhodes' poem, "I Hear Your Hand." The evening's entertainment featured a "Price is Right" show in which many useful gifts were awarded to persons who guessed nearest to the prices.

Ruth Saunders, toastmistress, who is president of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, was awarded a silver bowl by PSAD honoring her intensive work on behalf of

the deaf, including coordination of support for HB 1628, the State "court interpreter" bill. State Representative Sheldon Parker, prime sponsor of the bill, also spoke at the banquet.

Host Chairman Norman Wesoky opened the meeting Friday evening, August 2. Rev. Dorsey invoked God's blessings. Pittsburgh City Councilman Richard Caligiuri, representing Mayor Flaherty, welcomed the conventioners and admonished them not to let a few scandals destroy their confidence in government or their respect for dedicated public officials. Harry Zahn of Florida, a former Pittsburgher and former PSAD Board member, responded by recalling Mr. Caligiuri's fine efforts.

The business meeting began Friday evening after the opening formalities and was concluded Saturday afternoon. The assembly adopted 19 resolutions, including those supporting PaCOSD, NAD, the proposed extra Federal income tax exemption for the deaf, needed improvements in VR services, proposed expansion of the Nevil Home and thanking and praising the PSAD officers, board, committees and individuals, particularly Dr. Gerald Clark, president of Elwyn Institute; Rep. Parker; Mrs. Rhodes; Miss Saunders and Henry Thomas of Camp Kirby.

Charles Boyd, Frank Nemshick and Henry Senft were reelected to new three-year terms on the PSAD Board of Managers, along with Norman Wesoky. Officers elected, besides President Roppelt: Samuel Shultz, first vice president; Henry Senft, second vice president; Frank Nemshick, secretary; John Maurer, treasurer; and Charles Boyd, member-at-large of the Executive Committee.

The need to better interest and serve youth was emphasized by several members. A PSAD Youth Committee was proposed under direction of John Yaworsky of Ambridge.

Over 100 signatures were obtained for a petition to be sent by PSAD to the State Senate—with a photocopy to each

Suppose They Gave A Picnic

(Continued from page 7)

signs also. Of course, the real disadvantage now is that there is no uniformity of the manual system. Some signs used in Jerusalem are radically different from the signs used in Tel Aviv. In a country as small as Israel, this is indeed a shame. Also, teachers can only relate to students in the most general way when they must rely on crude gestures; however, a movement is now beginning through various organizations to organize a uniform sign language, and this of course is an essential step in the beginning of a total communication approach. One of the main supporters of this endeavor is Mr. Abraham Reich who is the Director of the Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel.

Progress in adopting a total communication methodology is slow, but it must be remembered that Israel is a young country and the concern expressed by Mr. Reich and other officials suggests that the future is bright for the deaf in Israel.

State Senator—urging passage of HB 1628.

It was announced that a meeting of the PaCOSD will be held November 15-16, 1974, at the Holiday Inn at Sewickley, Pa., and that the next PSAD Convention is set for August 15-16, 1975, at the Yorktown Motor Inn in York.

Some interesting sidelights: Secretary and Mrs. Nemshick were relieved to call home from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg Friday evening and find their four young kids OK, using an MCM portable which Ben Myerovitz of Maryland brought along to the convention . . . Rev and Mrs. Roger Pickering and their little daughter made sure their pet dog, which came along, ate well . . . but they didn't expect a \$6 bill for a steak sandwich . . . Ralph Harwood was aglow with facts and hopes for vastly improved telecommunications for the deaf . . . Willard Randolph, retired printing instructor at PSD, and his wife and daughter attended the banquet, to the delight of former pupils who were also there.



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WICHITA EASTERN STAR CHAPTER—First row, left to right: Leo Smith, W. Patron; Dean L. Vanatta, Gen. Patron; Frances Green, W. Matron. Second row: Laura Vanatta, treasurer; Edna Willison, secretary. Third row: Joyce Vann, Electa; Marjorie Wellborn, Martha; Vada Slack, Esther; Doris Doonan, Ruth; Pauline Nyquist, Adah. Fourth row: Georgianna Wood, Conductress; Evelyn Smith, Past W. Matron; Molly Crabb, Marshall; Marilyn Smith, Warder; Peggy Fisher, Assoc. W. Matron; Clara Harms, Chaplain; Bessie Thomas, Assoc. Conductress. Fifth row: LaWanda Ramsey; Jerry Crabb, Assoc. Gen. Patron; Nada Hottle; Millie Miller; Earl Nyquist, Sentinel. Not shown are Robert Fisher, Assoc. W. Patron; Earl C. Norton and Kay Norton.

Wichita Eastern Star Chapter Observes Five-Year Milestone

In the year 1969 there occurred in Wichita, Kansas, an event long considered an impossible achievement for the deaf, but one which had long been fervently desired by a dedicated band of people. Under the inspiration and leadership of Dean L. Vanatta an independent Chapter of the Eastern Star was established by a devoted band of Wichita deaf ladies, most of whose husbands were members of Wichita Lodge No. 3, Ancient Delta Guild, Free and Accepted Masons of North America.

On May 4-5, 1974, this Chapter, now known as Wichita Chapter No. 1, Order Delta Eastern Star of North America, celebrated its first five-year milestone. The celebration consisted of an Initiation Ceremony on Saturday, May 4, at which Rt. Wor. Bro. Earl C. Norton, Deputy Grand Master of Delta Masons and Mrs. Kay Norton were inducted into the Order in impressive rites. This meeting, which was closed to all except members of the Order, was followed by a refreshment period during which the ladies served a delicious luncheon. That evening the Wichita Lodge of Delta Masons held their meeting.

On Sunday afternoon, May 5, the ladies held a regular meeting which was attended by both Master Masons and Delta Master Masons who could prove their status upon examination. The meeting followed the regular ritual except that the secret work peculiar to the Delta Eastern Star was omitted. The ritual work of the ladies was both beautiful and impressive and demonstrated a spirit found nowhere except among Masons and Masonic Rite bodies. Among those from out of town

in attendance was Rt. Wor. Bro. Earl C. Norton, Deputy Grand Master of Delta Masons; Rt. Wor. Bro. Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary of Delta Masons; Sister Cecile Fiedler, Associate Matron of Los Angeles Chapter No. 2, ODES; Sister Mary Ruth Bush, Treasurer of Los Angeles Chapter No. 2, ODES and Sister Helen Stallo, Secretary of Los Angeles Chapter No. 2, ORES.

Following the meeting on Sunday, the ladies served a delicious dinner buffet style. The tables were decorated with flowers and candles each bearing one of the colors of the Star and the centerpiece was a candelabra incorporating all the Star colors.

The deaf of Wichita can well be proud not only as the birthplace of the Order Delta Eastern Star but of the skill and perfection of their Star ladies in their work. It is the fervent hope of the provisional Los Angeles Chapter No. 2, ODES that, five years hence, they can do as well.

A Runaway Bestseller . . .

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Ron Rice, Deaf Aquatic Ace, To Stay In The Swim; RIT-Bound, He Set Five New American Deaf Records This Year

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Avenue #303 West Hollywood, Calif. 90046

Hard work and dedication are the prime ingredients for every successful venture, and they are very important in the life of Ron Rice of Warren, Michigan, a deaf swimmer at Sterling Heights High School.

Rice has compiled numerous awards to prove that, despite his deafness, he is just as capable of competing with the hearing as anyone else.

One award that was recently implanted on Ron's mantle was the "Robert S. Fielik Award" which he shared with Roger Deary of Warren Woods High School. It is symbolic of the outstanding senior swimmer in the Macomb Invitational Meet.

Naturally the most heralded award he has earned is that of the "Outstanding Deaf Athlete of the Year, 1973" given by the American Athletic Association of the Deaf last April. This award was for his remarkable achievements at the World Games for the Deaf in Malmo, Sweden, last year.

To refresh your memory, Ron brought home five gold medals as he won 100, 400 and 1,500 meter freestyle events. He was a member of the 800-meter freestyle relay and the 400-meter medley relay teams, which won him his other two gold medals.

What is even more incredible than the medals is the fact that he broke seven records for the deaf while competing in five events. They clocked his first 800 meters in the 1,500 race and also his 200-meter leg of the 800-meter freestyle relay. In that way he was able to break seven records while competing in only five events.

"After winning those international races I was afraid that Ron wouldn't be too concerned about swimming this year, that the year, would be sort of anti-climatic for him, stated Bob Gose, Sterling Heights High School swim coach. "But he really came through for us this year."

Ron was undefeated in this, his senior year, as he was as a sophomore, and led his school team to its best season—13 wins, three losses—and took fifth place in the state all classes meet in the 100-yard freestyle in a very excellent time of 49.3. That was the event that made him No. 1 in the all-county team.

He was named the "Most Valuable Swimmer" of Sterling Heights in all three years of his varsity career.

Rice was unbeaten in 30 races this year with just one tie on that otherwise perfect slate. His career mark is a highly en-

viable 91 wins, two seconds and one tie for first place.

"We always counted on him for two first places and being on a winning relay," Coach Gose commented after the season. "There are only two school records that he doesn't hold or share with somebody—diving and the breaststroke."

Rice has or shares nine of the 11 school records.

While breaking seven World Deaf records at Malmo last year, Ron did it again this year by shattering five American Deaf records in the 25-yard pool course as follows. . . .

	Old Record	New Record
50-yard freestyle	23.5	22.9
100-yard freestyle	50.3	49.3
200-yard freestyle	1:50.6	1:48.0
500-yard freestyle	5:07.3	4:58.0
100-yard backstroke	1:00.8	59.1

The 6-2 freestyle ace has been swimming since he was in the sixth grade, where he started at Warren Cousino Elementary School. They moved the program for the deaf over to Sterling Heights. That's when he started swimming competitively when he was in high school.

Ron was also presented with a special certificate of recognition by the Warren Consolidated School District for his outstanding achievements in the World Deaf Games at Malmo and in conference and county meets over his three-year varsity career. He was also chosen on the All Conference Team, and **was among the Top Ten in the State of Michigan.**

Ron is now at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York. He had scholar-

ship feelers from all over the country. "He chose Rochester," said his mother, Mrs. Ralph Rice, "because being deaf, he feels he almost has to go into a technical field. RIT aids deaf students in classes with interpreters which give them the opportunity to reach their potential." He has shown a special interest in photography.

Because his hard work throughout high school brought Ron a number of successful achievements, his future looks very optimistic. He intends to make a return appearance at the World Games for the Deaf in 1977.

Fordson's Gary Etkie Called "Mr. Versatility"

Another Michigan deaf lad who did very well in athletics this year, Gary Etkie of Dearborn. The following was written by Gary Woronchak, sports writer for Dearborn Guide.

"Gary Etkie is a senior at Fordson High School. He is a respected track star, and is co-captain of the Fordson track team. The fact that he is deaf does not hinder his being one of the most valuable athletes in the area at all.

"What makes Etkie so valuable is his many talents on the track and in the field. Without a doubt, the perfect adjective to use for Etkie is 'versatile.'

"Gary certainly has made our job easier with his versatility," said coach Ralph Bach. "He's a tremendous athlete and a fine boy . . . the kind of kid who could be a decathlon-type athlete."

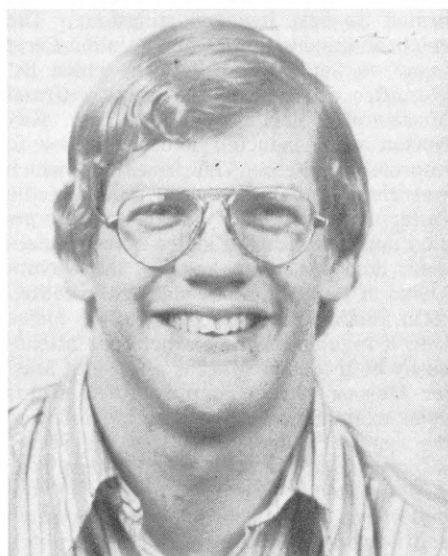
Bach is not exaggerating in his complimenting of Etkie. The Tractor senior has demonstrated proficiency in the high jump, the long jump, the quarter mile run, all three relays and the low hurdles.

"I imagine Gary could run high hurdles, too," said Bach, "but we spread him out enough as it is."

It seems that Etkie can do almost anything on a track, and do it well. Recently, while fooling around, he pole vaulted 10 feet. Ten feet is nothing spectacular, but not bad for a non-pole vaulter who was just "fooling around."

The only trouble with being so versatile is that Etkie cannot really concentrate on being a star in one area alone; however, his coaches apparently feel that he is more valuable as an all-around cinderman.

Though he is not a superstar in any one area, Etkie won the city championship in the long jump with a 21 foot, 1/2 inch leap. He also placed second in the Livonia-Dearborn All-Star meet and was third in



RON RICE—He's still the world's No. 1 deaf freestyler.

regional competition, completing a fine prep career for Fordson.

Etkie also was a member of the Fordson mile relay foursome that won the championship of the Great Lakes Eight League meet, the regionals and the Livonia-Dearborn All-Star Meet, posting their top time of 3:25.4, which is the school mark. They also won the city championship to add to their long list of title races. Etkie made the All-City Track Team in the long jump and the mile relay. He ran the 180-yard low hurdles in 20.4, the 220-yard dash in 23.4 and the 440-yard dash in 51.5 and also high jumped over six feet.

Etkie's deafness does not hurt him much on the track, except perhaps occasionally during starts.

"We have no trouble communicating," said Bach. "We write notes, use sign language, and sometimes just facial expressions. Gary knows what we mean. He's been around a track long enough, since junior high."

Etkie's talents do not end at the finish line of a race. His studies keep him busy, as Etkie maintains a 3.25 scholastic average with proficiency in math.

The Tractor co-captain has received a scholarship to Rochester Institute of Technology in New York. RIT granted Etkie a scholarship in computer science and has contacted him about his track abilities.

Whether he has a hurdle, a high jump bar or a computer in front of him, Gary Etkie has got what it takes—versatility.

He scored more points than any other Tractor performer. He was a hurdler, dashman, long jumper and relay performer in virtually every meet he entered.

John Confreda Breaks Deaf Prep Record in Pole Vault

The showings of John Confreda and Ed Klimaszewski, junior and senior respectively of the Rhode Island School for the Deaf, in the State Class D high school championships as well as the State All-Classes championships came in too late to be included in the Mythical National Deaf Prep Meet.

Confreda took second place in the pole vault at the State Class D meet with a 13-foot effort which broke the National Deaf Prep record of 12 feet, 9 inches set by David Oglethorpe of Louisiana in 1964. And at the State All-Classes meet he placed fourth at 12 feet.

Ed Klimaszewski placed first in the shot put at 50-2½ at the State Class D meet, but took fourth place at 52-1½ at the State All-Classes finals.

1st Pan-American Games for the Deaf

First, we have the World Games for the Deaf, then the World Winter Games for the Deaf and now there will be the first Pan American Games for the Deaf which will take place in Caracas, Venezuela, in September 1975.

A variety of competitive sports will be held such as track and field, swimming, volleyball, shooting, table tennis and diving for men and women, and basketball, soccer and cycling for men.

Going on a vacation? Take the "MCM Communications System" with you. Then you can use the telephone anytime you need it.

Even though the AAAD officially became a member of the Pan American Games, we have already advised the Organizing Committee of these Games that we may be uncertain about taking part. Reasons are twofold: 1) money, and 2) raising money is a hell of a job, and it would be too much for us to raise money to send our USA teams to three international Games within the four-year period. We also have reminded them that it took us 22 years before we were able to send our first large-scale representation to the World Games for the Deaf at Milan, Italy, in 1957, and it may be some years before we are able to participate in the Pan American Games for the Deaf.

However, we are willing to encourage outstanding deaf athletes from the United States who are interested in taking part in these Games—that's if they are willing to pay their own transportation to Caracas. Of course, the AAAD will sanction their participation. Those interested in taking part in the Pan American Games will please contact Art Kruger, Chairman of the United States Committee, World Games for the Deaf, AAAD, 7530 Hampton Avenue, West Hollywood, Calif. 90046.

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ICDA Holds 9th Midwest Conference

At least 60 delegates of the International Catholic Deaf Association gathered at St. John School for the Deaf in Milwaukee on April 20, 1974, for the annual Midwest conference. This year the host was Milwaukee Chapter No. 7 whose president, Miss Arvilla Rank, is also a member of the Long Range Planning Committee of the ICDA and whose chaplain, Rev. Lawrence Murphy, is also the international chaplain.

The long day began with morning workshops on the topics of Ecumenism, Leadership and Parliamentary Procedure. Delegates and visitors were divided into three groups and rotated so that each topic was discussed three times and all delegates attended each.

The workshop on Ecumenism—unity among Christian churches—was conducted by Rev. Donald Buzanowski, a hearing Catholic priest, and Rev. James Alby, a deaf Episcopal priest. They clarified the blossoming attitude of cooperation and interfaith action which we are finding today. Many things formerly forbidden by the Catholic Church are now encouraged. Rules have been changed. The delegates gained a new appreciation of what the word "Christian" means.

The workshop on Leadership was conducted by Ralph Hinch, Jr., National Secretary of the ICDA. The delegates discussed the character traits which should be cultivated by people who expect to become influential leaders.

Mrs. Steve (Celia) Baldwin, a deaf teacher at St. John's, directed the workshop on Parliamentary Procedure. Delegates saw demonstrated how following Robert's Rules of Order could make all meetings more fair and productive.

After lunch the three groups again merged into one for the main business of the day, the regional conference meeting. Mrs. Frances Preston, first vice president of the ICDA, presided over the assembly and Miss Irene Hodock acted as secretary.

Reports were given by the eight chapters represented: Elmer Tarien for Detroit Chapter No. 4, Mrs. Margaret Abaravich for Milwaukee Chapter No. 7, Palmerine DiVincenzo for Chicago Chapter No. 10, Mrs. Caroline Downing for Indianapolis Chapter No. 38, Mrs. ElMarie Stevens for Joliet Chapter No. 46, Harold Lakosky for Flint Chapter No. 83, Mrs. Mary Houston for Rockford Chapter No. 106, and Stan Helgeson for Green Bay Chapter No. 107.

Chicago was named the conference site for 1975 and Indianapolis was chosen for 1976.

There was much discussion as to how the Midwest Conference might become a lawfully established group capable of making binding decisions. It was decided to wait for the manual being prepared by the Long Range Planning Committee of the ICDA before considering a new constitution for this conference.

Also present for this meeting were moderators Rev. Lawrence Murphy, Rev. Donald Buzanowski (Green Bay Chapter No. 107), Rev. Mark Fracaro (Joliet Chapter

No. 46) and Rev. Bernard Tyler (Chicago Chapter No. 10). ICDA Secretary General Ralph Hinch, State Secretary of Illinois Italo DeArchangelo and the editor of "The Deaf Catholic" Casimir Fronczek, were also on hand for the conference.

Delegates and guests joined in an evening Mass concelebrated by the attending moderators. This was followed by a smorgasbord supper at which Mrs. Dora B. Laramie acted as mistress of ceremonies.

The day was most pleasantly concluded by a performance of the Detroit Sign Company. This is a group of alumni from the Michigan School for the Deaf and the Detroit Day School who "sing" old and contemporary songs in dramatic sign language. They were directed by two hearing persons, Betty Pellegrino and Robert Ingram. The music accompaniment, loaned by Executone of Milwaukee, was especially designed to help the audience feel the performance as well as hear it. This was the first program that the company has given outside its own state. It was truly an inspiring and memorable ending for a fulfilling day.

The entire proceedings for the day were under the general chairmanship of Stephen Baldwin, a teacher at St. John School for the Deaf.

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732-0120 Voice or TTY

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